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which has signified long, depend-
able service for seventy-eight years.
**HONG KONG HOTEL
GARAGE**
25, Queen's Road C. & at Stubbs Road.
The Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

Library, Supreme Court

Advertising Manager.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR. — The
closing rate of the dollar on
demand, to-day was 11½.

No. 27,701 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1931. PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

ANNOUNCEMENT
An entirely new base has been laid
on the
MIDGET GOLF COURSE
in the Front Lounge of
LANE, CRAWFORD'S RESTAURANT
Patrons are now assured of TRUE
PUTTING.
THE NEW DUNLOP GOLF BALL
(WITH MAXMARKING)
is being used exclusively on this Course.
The Dunlop Rubber Co., (China) Ltd.
Pedder Building. Phone 24554.

HOUSEBOY ACQUITTED ON MURDER CHARGE

ONE-MINUTE VERDICT

FORCEFUL PLEA BY DEFENDING
COUNSEL.

WHAT THE ROOM-MATES SAW

Tsui Suk-mei, a native of Shanghai, was found "Not Guilty" at the Assizes this morning on a charge of the murder of Chan Yee, a houseboy employed at No. 9, Felix Villas, in the early morning of December 13. The jury were absent only one minute before returning their verdict.

Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, in a brief address to the jury, said that the Crown's principal evidence was that of the man's widow, who said she saw the accused outside in the passage immediately after the murder. It rested with the jury whether to accept that evidence completely, or not.

There was a conflict of evidence between that of two men who slept in the room with accused at 28, Kennedy Road, and evidence given by accused. They must accept the prisoner's version wholeheartedly, or otherwise they should find him guilty.

ACCUSED'S VERSION

In his submission to the jury at the close of the accused's evidence, Mr. Fitzroy suggested that the Crown had established all that they had set out to do. He reviewed the evidence produced and dealt with the lay-out of the building. He suggested that the passage door was closed by the murderer so that no shrieks and no sound should penetrate upstairs.

Dealing with the accused's movements at 28, Kennedy Road, where he slept the night of the murder, Mr. Fitzroy said that one man who slept with the accused said in evidence that he was awakened by a movement in the bed and saw the accused go downstairs. Another man, who slept on a camp bed, said that he actually saw the accused put on his socks and shoes. He was awakened by the accused putting a foot on the camp bed.

The question of dress. The accused, Mr. Fitzroy said, admitted that he had awakened during the night, but claimed that it was for the purpose of going to the lavatory. Counsel submitted that for a man to go to the lavatory it was not necessary for him to put on his socks. The accused had denied that he had put on his socks, and it was for the jury to say whether they believed him or the two witnesses from No. 23. If they believed the witnesses then there was no doubt that the accused did go out.

There was no reason for not believing the witnesses, because there was no reason why they should deliberately tell lies and endanger the life of a man with whom it could not be suggested that they had been on anything but good terms.

Coming to the widow's evidence, Mr. Fitzroy said that she deposed that she heard her husband's name called during the night. He got up to answer, and was about to switch on the light when he uttered a cry, and then she saw a man by the side of the door. She claimed that she could see plainly that that man was the accused. He was under her observation for 8 or 10 seconds, and after she had made him out he turned his face away.

Woman's Evidence. Counsel said that there was no reason why the woman should falsely accuse the man in the dock. It is true that he had alleged that she bore him a grudge, but if her evidence could be attributed to grudge, the same could not be said of the evidence of the two witnesses from No. 23. Why should they tell lies about the accused's movements? If the jury were satisfied with the evidence of the widow coupled with that of the two witnesses from No. 23, then they should have no doubt whatever about the accused's guilt. "Crown Case Not Made Out."

In his address to the defence, Mr. d'Almada agreed with Mr. Fitzroy that if the jury believed the widow and the two witnesses from No. 23 then the accused was guilty, but could they believe it?

He would deal with that point later.

It was his duty as counsel for the defence to show that the Crown had not made out a case, and in that connection he would quote a statement made by Mr. Fitzroy in his opening of the Crown case. He said that "A motive carries a jury a very long way," but in evidence produced by the Crown, he submitted, no motive had been proved beyond suggesting that one fight and a few squabbles which were common

STOP PRESS

Nanking, Yesterday.

It is understood that a trial flight from Nanking to Berlin in connection with a Chinese-European Luftwansa air service, will take place toward the end of February, in connection with which the Corporation is organising with the financial, transportation and navigation departments of the Chinese Government, nominating Chinese heads of the financial and transportation departments, while German aviation interests will nominate the head of the navigation department also a German assistant for the financial department.—Reuter.

among house servants had taken place between the accused and the deceased.

Could the jury believe that these should have caused a grudge which the accused would nurse for 2½ months and then go and kill the man? Another point was that from the evidence produced by the Crown, if there had been any violence between the two in their disagreement, that violence had come from the deceased. They had heard that in the light between the two the accused was unarmed. The deceased threw a cooking pot at accused with effect, and then followed up with a rolling pin.

Violent Tempered Boy. In submitting that the deceased was a man of violent temper, Mr. d'Almada mentioned the case of the "Cantonese man" mentioned in evidence. The widow had said that this man had gone down on his knees before her husband because of his fear of violence from outside, and was begging his protection. Was it not more likely that when a man went on his knees before another he was afraid of violence from that person?

There was no evidence that as the result of the fight and the squabble between them, the accused had at any time threatened the deceased, nor even with a hiding. Counsel also commented that it was

H.M.S. LUCIA MUTINY

COURT MARTIAL
HELD AT HOME.

"A HAPPY SHIP"

DENIAL THAT MEN
WERE BULLIED.

London, Yesterday. The Court-Martial opened at Devonport to-day of Able Seaman T. Gratton, of H.M.S. depot ship Lucia, who is charged with disobeying the command to "fall in" on Sunday morning, January 4, as a part of "both watches for exercises," also a command to "fall in" on the quarter deck.

Three other able seamen will appear before the Court-Martial later and 26 others, who are still detained in barracks, will be dealt with after the decisions of the Court-Martial have been promulgated.

"A Happy Ship." The Prosecutor stated that only one able seaman obeyed the command. The others remained in the mess with the hatch secured from below.

Lieut. Commander Hoskyns, giving evidence, said that it was essential for the men to work on Sunday to get the ship ready to proceed to Lisbon on Thursday. He denied that he had been aggravating the men and admitted that it had been a happy ship until the last few months, but the change was not connected with witness.

Sentence Imposed.

Able Seaman Gratton's defending advocate intimated that he was not putting Gratton in the witness box, nor calling evidence.

Gratton was later convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour, to be followed by dismissal from the Service.—Reuter.

[An earlier message stated:—The Admiralty states that the weather delayed the unloading of H.M.S. depot ship Lucia, leaving her only a very short period in which to prepare to join the Atlantic Fleet. This precluded week-end leave and necessitated the crew working on Sunday morning on January 4. Thirty seamen shut themselves in below when ordered to parade on deck for duty. The men were arrested and a Court of Inquiry is being held privately. If a Court-Martial results, this would be made public.]

the tendency for Chinese who were not natives of Hong Kong to keep together here, yet the Crown had not been able to produce evidence from any of the accused's countrymen that he hated or feared the deceased.

Besides the fight and squabbles, the only other suggestion of a motive, Mr. d'Almada said, was that the deceased had supererogated the deceased in his job. Was that a good motive for murdering a man 2½ months after, especially as the accused had secured another job which was just as good? It would be believable if in the heat of the moment the accused on being discharged had there and then set on the deceased.

Not So Foolish!

Other points raised by Mr. d'Almada was that the accused, if he was sneaking out of No. 23 to commit a murder, would not have acted so foolishly as to switch on the light in the room he shared with another man, and then put his foot on the shanty camp bed of another sleeping man so to put on his shoes and socks, and run the risk of waking him.

The widow, Counsel said, was not lying when she said that she identified the accused, but he thought that it was a trick of imagination peculiar to women, and the details of dress which she gave arose from past knowledge of the man. Blood was spattered all over the place, and yet the Crown could find no stain on the accused, not even on his shoes, and there were no foot prints to show what direction the murderer had taken in flight. The door, Counsel submitted, was closed by one of the two (Continued on Page 12.)

LAUNCH ENGAGED TO CARRY OPIUM.

Smugglers Sentenced to
Hard Labour.

SEIZURE OF 1,200 TAEIS.

The seizure of 1,200 taels of illegal opium on board the steam launch Kwong Chi, formed the subject of a charge brought jointly against three men, Lai Sum-so, Chau Nagu, and Chan Kam-shing, who appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Outlining the case, Revenue Officer A. W. Grimmit said that the first defendant was the man who actually engaged the launch Kwong Chi from Canton, at which place she was registered. She came down to Hong Kong on December 15 last and entered a registry at the local Harbour Office, and moored in the Yau-mati Typhoon Shelter.

The Revenue received information as regards the launch being an opium carrier, and acting on such information, the Revenue officer got on a launch and proceeded to the Yau-mati Shelter. They did not approach the Kwong Chi, but lay in wait outside the harbour. In the hope of catching her. They missed the Kwong Chi, and after a few days, returned to the Yau-mati Shelter, to find the launch moored in a different place. Whether she had been Macao or not in the meantime was not known.

Long Search. On January 19, the Revenue Department received further information that at 2 a.m. caught the Kwong Chi coming into the harbour just off Castle Peak. The R.O.'s board the launch, after a long search, found the contraband opium concealed on a separate part of the engine room on the port-side. The second defendant, who held a coxswain's ticket, was the coxswain, whilst the third defendant was the engineer.

Some arms were also found on board, but it was later learned that the Kwong Chi had a permit to prosecution was satisfied that the carry certain arms under the Piracy Protection Ordinance. The first defendant was the principal offender, and they asked the Magistrate to take a serious view of the case.

His Worship passed sentence of one year's hard labour on the first defendant, whilst the second and third defendant were sentenced to ten months' hard labour, each.

The question of confiscation of the launch was dealt with, and Revenue Officer Grimmit said that in view of it being 18 tons, a confiscation could not be made. The Revenue Department were keeping the vessel, in the event of the owners (who are in Canton) coming forward to claim it.

WAR-LOAN.

FRANCE REFUSES TO PAY IN
GOLD FRANCS.

REPLY TO BRITAIN.

Paris, Yesterday. In reply to the British Note regarding war loan payments, the French Government states that it cannot agree to pay British subscribers in gold francs, while other subscribers are paid in paper, nor can it accept the British suggestion to refer the case to arbitration, since it amounts to a proposal to place a fresh burden on the French Treasury, and the support of the French legislature could not be obtained for that.—Reuter.

NEW AMBASSADOR.

SIR F. LINDLEY APPOINTED
TO TOKYO.

FORMERLY IN JAPAN.

London, Yesterday. Sir Francis Oswald Lindley, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Portugal since 1925, has been appointed Ambassador in Tokyo, in succession to the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Anthony-Tilley, G.C.M.G., who was appointed in 1925.—Reuter.

Sir Francis Lindley, who is 58 years of age, is the fourth son of the late Lord Lindley, and has previously served in Japan in the British Diplomatic Service.

"DIE-HARD" VIEWS

DIVIDING THE SKIN
OF BRITISH LION.

"NOT TOO LATE"

DIVERGENT OPINION
ON INDIA.

London, Yesterday. "Die Hard" views on the Round Table Conference were contained in a speech at Cheltenham by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, who said that it was summoned "to divide the skin of the dying British lion," and that it was significant as marking the willingness of the present Government to abandon British rule and British responsibility in India.

Mr. Winston Churchill, interviewed, declared "the eloquent and well meant speeches at the close of the Conference do not represent a very large body of British opinion," and said that a stranger would conclude that the British were anxious to wind up their connection with India as soon as possible. "I do not believe," he added, "that that is what the British Nation wishes or means. If so, then the day of its power and greatness in the world has set for ever."

The British Case. Mr. Churchill complained that the British case was not stated at the Conference. All unpalatable truths about safeguards were left unspoken or touched upon lightly as necessary evils appropriate to the period of transition. If the safeguards were to be real and effective, then Dominion Status and responsible Government were not the terms to apply to the constitution which was outlined.

Mr. Churchill found one consolation. "It is not yet too late . . . by the time another Conference, assemblies, whether here or in India, the British Nation must know where it stands—must have courage and wisdom, in Lord Birkenhead's words, 'To tell India the truth.'"

No Sign of Weakness.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a broadcast address on the Round Table Conference to-day, refuted the idea that it was "a sign of weakness on the part of the British authorities here and in India, and called owing to the civil disorders in India." He declared that the latter, on the contrary, had placed difficulties in the way of summoning the Conference. Mr. MacDonald pointed out that for over half a century India had been assured that the main purpose of our presence had been to give gradually to India increasing powers of self-government, and declared that if we changed our policy of reason and justice because we encountered obstruction and irrationality, the immediate result would be increased lawlessness.

Mr. MacDonald declared that the Conference had been able to come closer to agreement than anyone had anticipated or had ever been reached before. He emphasised that the makers of the new constitution will have different communities.

There must be a general declaration of the rights which cannot be violated. As regards the disturbances in India Mr. MacDonald remarked: "There has never been a troublesome semi-revolutionary movement for such a slender reason," and said that the new Viceroy would reach Britain in a day or two, when we shall devise ways and means of continuing the work of filling up the gaps and discovering solutions.—Reuter.

Burma's Position.

In an announcement regarding the Government decision to proceed with the separation of Burma from India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for India, in the House of Commons, to-day stated, "The Government wish it to be understood that the prospects of constitutional advance held out to Burma as a part of British India will not be prejudiced by this decision, and that the constitutional objective after separation will remain the progressive realisation

BRITISH SCHEME TO AID TRADE OF CHINA

INDEMNITY APPLICATION BILL

LIBERALS DECLARE IT WILL BESMIRCH
OUR FAIR NAME.

PROFIT OR HYPOCRISY?

There was a heated discussion in the House of Commons yesterday, on the re-assembling of Parliament, when the second reading of the China Indemnity Bill was passed without division. Labour speakers declared that it would bring increased educational opportunities and material prosperity to China, by helping her to build up a great transport system worthy of her natural resources.

Opposition to the Bill was offered by a Liberal speaker, however, who declared that it would "besmire Britain's fair name in China," and in moving a rejection of the Bill, he said that it was not profit, but hypocrisy that he objected to.

OBJECT OF THE BILL

London, Yesterday. When Parliament re-assembled to-day after the recess there was a good attendance in the House of Commons, particularly on the Conservative benches, in consequence no doubt of the recent disciplinary letter of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, insisting on better attendances.

The House of Commons passed the second reading without division of the China Indemnity Application Bill, which Dr. Hugh Dalton, in moving, declared, had provisions that constituted a great programme of mutual bene-

were making to China. He passed the opinion that the Bill should stipulate that Britain was represented on the Board of Trustees which would deal with a portion of the money.

Friendly Relations. The Liberal Member, Mr. George Lambert, moved the rejection of the Bill, and said he considered that the Government were taking a very circuitous route of securing education in China. He pointed out that Americans would have dealt this money by very different methods, and declared: "The Bill will besmire Britain's fair name in China. It is education plus five per cent."

He did not object to a profit, but to hypocrisy.

The Conservative, Capt. Eden, pointed out that the body on whose recommendations the Bill was based included Chinese representatives.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. W. Graham, declared that the whole object of the Bill was to cement the friendly relations in a practical way and link up the provision for education with railway development.

Debts to Britain.

He said that the Government had been advised in nothing by the Washington Agreement, which did not entitle them to arrange that railway material should be purchased in Britain. He had no doubt that the purchasing commission would be enabled to see that they were fully safeguarded in connection with prices.

As regards debts due to British firms in China in respect of railway development, Mr. Graham quoted the Chinese Foreign Minister's statement to the British Foreign Secretary last year, in which Dr. Wang promised that the programme of railway rehabilitation would include the early settlement of such debts.

The motion of rejection was negatived.—Reuter.

Commission Appointed.

Nanking, Yesterday. An unqualified declaration by Hu Han-min, the Chairman of the Legislative Yuan, and one of the most influential members of the Government, in favour of the much discussed American silver loan to China, has created a sensation in the capital.

Hu Han-min stated that the silver loan could be utilised to develop industry, complete the railways and highways construction programme, and organise the monetary system; adding that the opposition of certain Chinese officials to the loan was entirely unjustified.

It is understood that formal proposals for a loan, for a total of 100,000,000 ounces of silver, with interest at two per centum, repayable in fifty years, will be presented to the Chinese Government as soon as the project passes the United States Senate.

Meanwhile, the National Government is establishing a commission to discuss the project. Shanghai, Yesterday. Latest advices from Nanking state that the proposed silver loan to China amounts to a thousand million ounces.—Reuter.

DRIZZLE OR MIST.

To-day's weather report from the Royal Observatory states: The anti-cyclone appears to be central to the North of Korea.

Moderate monsoon prevails along the S.E. Coast of China and over the China Sea.

Forecast:—N.E. winds; moderate; fair at first, some drizzle or mist later.

Rainfall.

Rainfall to 10 a.m. to-day nil. Rainfall since January 1, 0.11 inch against an average of 0.63.

Temperature.

The temperature at certain specified centres this morning at 5 o'clock was:—

Hong Kong	64
Macao	61
Pratas Island	70
Manila	68
Foochow	66
Swatow	67
Chefoo	24
Shanghai	48

fit to Great Britain and China. It would bring, firstly, increased educational opportunities to China; secondly, increased material prosperity to China by helping her to build up a great transport system worthy of her natural resources and her modern state; and thirdly, increased purchasing power and productivity to China, as a result of which the Chinese market would increase in value, which would benefit British trade. Lastly, it would bring increased orders and employment to workers in the British heavy industries and engineering trades.

The Conservative member, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, said he hoped that the House realised the magnitude of the gift they

of a responsible Government in Burma as an integral part of the Empire. In pursuance of this decision they intend to take such steps toward framing-in a constitution with public opinion in Burma of the new constitution as may be found most convenient and expeditious, their object being that the new constitution for India and Burma shall come into force as near as may be simultaneously.—British Wireless Service.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up \$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Surplus \$2,500,000
Dividend \$2,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
Paid-up Capital \$23,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$23,000,000

Agencies and Branches:—
ALGERIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, Cebu, COLOMBO, Dairen, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Madras, Manilla, Mexico, New York, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.



NATIONAL MUTUAL REPORT.

STEADY PROGRESS.
In our Advertising Columns will be found the figures of the position of the National Mutual Life Association of Australia, Ltd., as revealed by the report of the transactions for the year ending September 30, 1930 showing steady progress all along the line.

BRITISH TRADE. GLOOMY ECONOMIC RECORD FOR THE YEAR.

HOPE OF IMPROVEMENT.
Glancing backward over the past year is a gloomy procedure. In contemplating the abundant evidence of the verification of the old proverb that, "It never rains but it pours," one is left to seek what grains of comfort one may in the hope that has no turning, "It's a long lane that has no turning," will prove of equal truth. The picture, a review of 1930, must unfortunately present one of unrelieved greyness.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.

(Established 1917.)
HEAD OFFICE: SINGAPORE.
Hong Kong Branch: 13, Queen's Rd. C.
Authorized Capital Straits \$20,000,000
Issued Capital \$8,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$4,000,000
Reserve Funds \$4,000,000
Surplus \$2,526,000

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.
Head Office: Hong Kong.
Authorized Capital (H.K. Currency) \$11,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve Funds \$1,000,000

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)
HEAD OFFICE: Taipei, Formosa.
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.
Central Bank in Formosa, \$45,000,000
Bank Notes issued Average amount \$10,000,000

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

Established 1918.
HEAD OFFICE: 10, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONG KONG.
Capital and Surplus over H\$ 8,000,000.00
Total Resources over H\$30,000,000.00
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Jan. 1, June, June,						1931. 1918. 1914.					
Cts.—Cts. Cts.						Cts.—Cts. Cts.					
Butcher Meat.											
Beef Sirloin	牛尾肥	lb.	80	24	12	Chicken	雞	每	lb.	60	30
" Prime Cut	牛尾瘦	lb.	80	23	11	Capons, Small	雞	每	lb.	52	28
" Corned	牛尾肉	lb.	23	12	11	Capons, Large	雞	每	lb.	58	28
" Roast	牛尾肉	lb.	80	24	22	Duck	鴨	每	lb.	38	22
" Breast	牛尾肉	lb.	28	20	18	Doves	鴿	每	each	35	22
" Soup	牛尾肉	lb.	25	20	18	Eggs, Hen (cooking)	蛋	每	per doz.	35	18
" Steak	牛尾肉	lb.	30	24	22	Eggs, Hen (fresh)	蛋	每	per doz.	38	25
" Steak Sirloin	牛尾肉	lb.	44	30	35	Fowls, Canton	雞	每	lb.	64	36
" Sausages	牛尾肉	lb.	36	26	20	Fowls, Hainan	雞	每	lb.	60	35
Bullock's Brains	牛尾肉	per set	15	10	12	Geese	鴨	每	lb.	42	24
" Tongue, fresh	牛尾肉	each	65	50	60	Pigeons, Canton	鴿	每	each	40	80
" Tongue, corned	牛尾肉	each	65	50	60	" Holow	鴿	每	each	28	28
" Head	牛尾肉	lb.	24	18	14	Turkeys, Cock	雞	每	lb.	75	—
" Heart	牛尾肉	lb.	24	18	14	Turkeys, Hen	雞	每	pair	2.40	—
" Hump, Salt	牛尾肉	lb.	24	18	14	Snipe	鴨	每	each	25	—
" Feet	牛尾肉	each	10	10	12	Pheasant	鴨	每	pair	2.40	—
" Kidneys	牛尾肉	lb.	15	10	12	Quail	鴨	每	each	25	—
" Tail	牛尾肉	lb.	25	20	22	Partridges	鴨	每	each	90	—
" Liver	牛尾肉	lb.	24	18	14						
" Tripe	牛尾肉	lb.	10	6	7						
Calves' Head & Feet	牛尾肉	set	12.20	1.00	1.00						
Mutton Chop	牛尾肉	lb.	36	28	24						
" Leg	牛尾肉	lb.	36	28	24						
" Shoulder	牛尾肉	lb.	36	28	24						
" Saddle	牛尾肉	lb.	36	28	24						
Pig's Chitlings	牛尾肉	lb.	30	27	24						
" Brains	牛尾肉	Per set	3	—	—						
" Feet	牛尾肉	lb.	15	15	—						
" Fry	牛尾肉	lb.	28	15	18						
" Head	牛尾肉	lb.	18	20	—						
" Heart	牛尾肉	each	15	10	10						
" Kidneys	牛尾肉	lb.	13	10	3						
" Liver	牛尾肉	lb.	48	30	24						
Pork Chop	牛尾肉	lb.	36	25	23						
" Leg	牛尾肉	lb.	36	—	—						
" Loin	牛尾肉	lb.	42	30	70						
" Fat or Lard	牛尾肉	lb.	28	21	—						
Sheep's Head & Feet	牛尾肉	per set	50	60	70						
" Heart	牛尾肉	each	12	8	7						
" Kidneys	牛尾肉	lb.	15	12	10						
" Liver	牛尾肉	lb.	45	26	25						
Sucking Pigs, to order	牛尾肉	lb.	25	25	22						
Suet, Beef	牛尾肉	lb.	30	50	18						
" Mutton	牛尾肉	lb.	36	26	20						
Veal	牛尾肉	lb.	22	20	20						
" Sausages	牛尾肉	lb.	28	—	—						
No. 1.	牛尾肉	lb.	32	—	—						
Fish.											
Barbel	魚	lb.	42	16	24	Artichokes	菜	每	each	10	—
Bream	魚	lb.	24	20	16	Beans, Sprout	豆	每	lb.	5	—
Canton Fresh Water	魚	lb.	24	—	—	" Long	豆	每	lb.	8	—
Carp	魚	lb.	25	13	16	Beet Root	菜	每	lb.	10	—
Catfish	魚	lb.	23	16	27	Bitter Squash	菜	每	lb.	8	24
Codfish	魚	lb.	24	12	9	Brinjals, Green	菜	每	lb.	6	5
Crabs	魚	lb.	80	16	17	" Red	菜	每	lb.	6	5
Cuttle Fish	魚	lb.	23	23	26	Cabbage, Chinese	菜	每	lb.	8	—
Dab	魚	lb.	35	16	17	(Shanghai)	菜	每	lb.	16	12
Dace	魚	lb.	38	23	10	Cane Shoots, bunch	菜	每	lb.	8	—
Dog Fish	魚	lb.	15	10	—	Caulliflower (Large)	菜	每	each	16	—
Sels, Conger	魚	lb.	27	10	8	" (Medium)	菜	每	each	13	—
" Fresh Water	魚	lb.	24	16	—	" (Small)	菜	每	each	10	6
" Yellow	魚	lb.	30	10	8	Carrots	菜	每	lb.	6	5
Frogs	魚	lb.	55	26	30	Celery, Chinese	菜	每	lb.	10	10
Garoupa	魚	lb.	21	40	30	Chillies, Dried	菜	每	lb.	14	25
Gudgeon	魚	lb.	22	22	18	" Red	菜	每	lb.	10	10
Herrings	魚	lb.	25	13	23	" Green	菜	每	lb.	8	8
Halibut	魚	lb.	24	18	15	Curry Stuf, English	菜	每	lb.	8	2
Labrus	魚	lb.	48	62	24	Cucumbers	菜	每	lb.	6	6
Loach	魚	lb.	32	32	13	Garlic	菜	每	lb.	16	7
Lobsters	魚	lb.	48	62	24	Ginger, Young	菜	每	lb.	10	10
Mackerel	魚	lb.	25	32	21	" Old	菜	每	lb.	35	8
Monk Fish	魚	lb.	30	20	20	Horse radish, Shanghai	菜	每	lb.	8	4
Mullet	魚	lb.	30	13	9	Indian Corn	菜	每	lb.	6	1
Oysters	魚	lb.	27	12	2	Lettuce	菜	每	lb.	6	—
Parrot Fish	魚	lb.	26	30	15	Water Chestnuts	菜	每	lb.	6	—
Perch	魚	lb.	27	15	9	" Mandarin	菜	每	lb.	8	—
Pike	魚	lb.	30	35	29	Mushrooms, Fresh	菜	每	lb.	1	10
Plaice	魚	lb.	42	35	30	Okros	菜	每	lb.	8	8
Pomfret, White	魚	lb.	35	35	45	Onions, Bombay	菜	每	lb.	6	4
Pomfret, Black	魚	lb.	48	10	14	" Green	菜	每	lb.	7	6
Prawns	魚	lb.	16	10	14	" Shanghai	菜	每	lb.	25	60
Ray	魚	lb.	21	13	18	Parsley	菜	每	lb.	5	3
Rock Fish	魚	lb.	26	22	10	Potato, Sweet	菜	每	lb.	4	3
Roach	魚	lb.	47	36	30	" Japanese	菜	每	lb.	7	3
Salmon	魚	lb.	16	8	10	" American	菜	每	lb.	5	4
Shark	魚	lb.	16	10	10	Pumpkin	菜	每	lb.	8	—
Skate	魚	lb.	38	32	30	Radish	菜	每	lb.	15	—
Shrimps	魚	lb.	33	28	28	Rhubarb (Fresh)	菜	每	lb.	8	—
Snapper	魚	lb.	28	22	28	Shallots	菜	每	lb.	6	—
Soles	魚	lb.	27	26	35	Spinach	菜	每	lb.	12	6
Tench	魚	lb.	26	13	12	Tomatoes	菜	每	lb.	6	7
Turbot	魚	lb.	26	13	12	Turnips, Punt (Long)	菜	每	lb.	6	6
Turtles, small, fr. water	魚	lb.	1.00	40	—	Vegetable Marrow	菜	每	lb.	8	—
						Water Cress	菜	每	lb.	6	15
						Water Lily Root	菜	每	lb.	6	15

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, whose name may be obtained on application.
FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
V. M. GRAYBURN, Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 16th July, 1930.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
BANKERS.
Established 1924.
Head Office:—11, Queen's Road Central.
Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,500,000
Reserve Funds \$2,500,000
Surplus \$2,500,000

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Branches:—Batavia, Bencoolen, Bontine, Borneo, Calcutta, Cebu, Hong Kong, London, Lyons, Madras, Manilla, Mexico, New York, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE: 98, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Frs. 36,000,000.00
Reserve Funds Frs. 36,000,000.00

BRANCHES:—
Bangkok, Hong Kong, Kanton, Canton, Nam-dinh, Singapore, Djibouti, Freetown, Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Tourane, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:—
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to Let.
A. LECOT, Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.
Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 118,500,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at:—
Alexandria, Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Dairen (Dalay), Pongtien (Mukden), Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Honolulu, Kai Yuen, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Senzang, Shimonoeki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Yokohama, Vladivostok.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, 10th September, 1930.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.

(Established 1917.)
HEAD OFFICE: SINGAPORE.
Hong Kong Branch: 13, Queen's Rd. C.
Authorized Capital Straits \$20,000,000
Issued Capital \$8,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$4,000,000
Reserve Funds \$4,000,000
Surplus \$2,526,000

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

Head Office: 65, Broadway, New York.
Capital U.S. \$6,000,000
Surplus U.S. \$1,572,454
Reserve U.S. \$1,508,209

BRANCHES:—
Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Bahia, Barcelona, Batavia, Beijing, Berlin, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Chicago, Colon, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Madras, Manilla, Mexico, New York, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中
Reorganised October 26, 1928, under special charter of The National Government as an
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
Subscribed Capital \$25,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$24,710,200.00
Reserve Funds \$3,820,503.82

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.
HONG KONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central.

Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange. We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.
Hong Kong, 5th March, 1930.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

Established 1918.
HEAD OFFICE: 10, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONG KONG.
Capital and Surplus over H\$ 8,000,000.00
Total Resources over H\$30,000,000.00
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts in local and foreign currencies opened for clients.
Savings Account and Safe Deposit Boxes.
Branches and Agencies all over the world.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

"Economist" rose each month from 12.6 per cent. in January to 18.7 per cent. in October. The index of production compiled by the London and Cambridge Economic Service fell from 114.8 per cent. of the averages of 1924 in the last quarter of 1929 to 109.6 in the March quarter of 1930, 100.9 in the June, and 89.8 in the September. Exports fell off heavily in all the chief groups with the exception of locomotives and motor cars, and the total for British manufactures and products for the ten months January to October, 1930 was 19.7 per cent. below that of the similar period of 1929.

Smaller Exports.
Granted that prices were steadily falling, the conclusion cannot be escaped that the volume of exports was also substantially lower. The declines in activity were not confined to the basic industries, such as textiles, shipbuilding,

Phone 20022

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CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

All replies under this heading must be called for.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Ground Floor of No. 88, Des Voeux Road Central, at present in the occupation of the Netherlands India Commercial Bank, available from 1st April 1931. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—To prospective visitors to England ideal accommodation in the West End of London. Centre of theatre land, etc. Good English fare. Moderate charges. 61, Clarendon Road, Holland Park, London, W.11, G. B. Colson.

TUITION GIVEN

LESSONS FOR CHILDREN given in Modern Ball Room Dancing by the Expert Teachers, the MISSES ALLEN and DORIS WOODS—23, Humphrey's Building, Kowloon. Phone 56551.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER—STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local),
(Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER,
(National Model Higher Certificate).

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed—"China" Mail Office, No. 3A, Wyndham St. Telephone 20022.

ALEXANDER'S INSTITUT DE
BEAUTE

For the best Permanent Finger and Marcel Waves, Hair Cutting and Manicure for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Pedder Bldg. 1st floor. Room 5.
Tel. 25169.
Opposite entrance H.K. Hotel.

PHOTO - SUPPLIES

Kodaks and Cameras.
Films, Plates and Papers, etc.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

ZIESS and BUSCH
FIELD GLASSES

Price Moderate.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

A. SEK & CO.

Tel. No. 23459.
26A, Des Voeux Road, C.
Hong Kong.

Just Unpacked

New

WOVEN EMBROIDERED
BRIDGE COATS

at—

KASHMIR
SILK STORE

36A, Queen's Road, C.
Opposite Queen's Theatre.

FOR SALE

China Postage Stamp

1 cent on 3 cents blue green

overprinted on old die (1913)
instead of on
current type. redrawn die
at \$2 each.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
P.O. Box No. 610. HONG KONG.

GENERAL NOTICES

INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL
BANK, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

CREDITORS in the above matter who wish to participate in any DIVIDEND which may be declared are reminded that they must lodge their proofs of debt with the Liquidators.

Forms of Proof may be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, 6, Des Voeux Road Central.

J. HENNESSEY SETH,
S. HAMPDEN ROSS,
Joint Liquidators.
Hong Kong, 6th January, 1931.

NOTICE.

HONG KONG AUTOMOBILE
ASSOCIATION.

THE REV. G. E. S. UPSDELL has resigned the position of Hon. Secretary and Mr. B. D. EVANS has been appointed in his stead.

Communications to the Association should be addressed either to The "Hong Kong Telegraph" or to No. 2, Royal Observatory Hill, Kowloon.

CLAREMONT
PRIVATE HOTEL.

Austin Road, Kowloon.

(Facing the Kowloon Cricket Club. Four minutes from ferry by bus.)

Suites of rooms (single and double), hot and cold water system, all modern sanitation, private bathrooms attached.

EXCLUSIVE TABLE
entirely under European management.

Hotel has a splendid aspect in one of the finest locations in Kowloon, away from noise, yet easily accessible.
Terms very moderate. Reservations by letter or cable.

CLAREMONT

Tels.: 57389 & 57385 (Private).
Telegraphic Add.: "Fern" H.K.
Our motto is "SERVICE."



YOUR SAFEGUARD

is EVANS' Antiseptic Throat Pastilles. They keep colds at bay and give relief in cases of Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, etc.



EVANS' Pastilles

From Chemicals grown where the climate is the most favorable for the growth of the most perfect of the medicinal plants.

On View from Monday, January 19, 1931.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, January 14, 1931.

COASTWISE

by

"ALGIE" BENNETT.

An interesting book of
"Happenings" on the
China Coast

PRICE \$1.00.

Now on sale at

BREWERS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

EXCELSIOR BOOK STORE.

and at the Publishers

The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.

China Mail Building.

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE HONG KONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY, 10th February, 1931, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1930.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 23rd January to TUESDAY, 10th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 12th January, 1931.

SPORT NOTICES

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY
CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

28th February, 2nd, 3rd, 4th &
7th March, 1931

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS are now ready and may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

Entries CLOSE on SATURDAY, 24th January, 1931.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY
CLUB.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES for the Annual Race Meeting must be in the hands of the Secretary on or before SATURDAY, 24th January, 1931, at 3 p.m.

By Order.
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 20th January, 1931.

LOVELY SILK STORE
THE PALACE OF SILKS

LADIES' KIMONOS
HOURI COATS
SHAWLS

GENTLEMEN'S
SOCKS
SHIRTS
PYJAMAS

No. 2, Stanley Street, Tel. 22100.
(Adjoining D'Aguiar Street.)

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received Instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON THURSDAY, January 22, 1931, commencing at 5.15 p.m. at their Sales Room, 4, Duddell Street,

A Fine and Valuable Collection of POSTAGE STAMPS.

China, British Colonies and Especially Large Varities of Hong Kong, Queen Victoria, King Edward and Jubilee errors including tall "K".

On View from Monday, January 19, 1931.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, January 14, 1931.

GET Freres

PEPPERMINT
The Queen
of
Creme de Menthe

The most refreshing long drink when taken with Soda Water

Disbilled at Harvet, (N° 1) Garonne, France by GET Freres since 1769.

Now on sale at
BREWERS
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW
EXCELSIOR BOOK STORE.
and at the Publishers
The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.
China Mail Building.

MEANING OF CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE

"LAW OF GOODNESS"

THE DIVINE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL
HARMONY.

JUDGE GREENE'S LECTURE

There was a large attendance at the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, last evening, when Judge Samuel W. Greene, C.S.B., of Chicago, Illinois, Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Healing Message."

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. A. W. G. Tickle, who said:—"Friends, in her book entitled Rudimentary Divine Science, Mrs. Eddy asks this question, 'How would you define Christian Science?' and she answers it in these words, 'As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony.'"

Since its discovery Christian Science has brought harmony and healing to very many of those suffering from sickness, sorrow or sin.

UNDERSTANDING OF GOD

The members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hong Kong, added Mr. Tickle, welcome you here this evening to learn something of the Healing Message of Christian Science from a member of the Authorized Board of Lectureship established by the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientists in Boston, Massachusetts.

I have very much pleasure in introducing to you Judge Samuel W. Greene, C.S.B., of Chicago, Illinois, who will now address you.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

There is a message in Christian Science for every individual. There is not a human need in the consciousness of man, woman, or child, in this company, but it can be met and satisfied through a correct understanding of God as revealed in Christian Science. There is no mystery nor mysticism in Christian Science. It is the clear, plain, practical, age-old message of the new-old message of the Christ. It is crying in the words of the Master Christian, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Its appeal is to the sick, the sorrowing, the unhappy, the dissatisfied. It comes to a world steeped in materialism and in materialistic philosophies; to a people uncertain, confused, unhappy, offering light, hope, consolation, salvation—here, now and forever. It is marshalling a vast new army of thinkers. The outworn creeds and scriptures and platitudes of unsatisfying religions are being replaced by vigorous, vital truths, concerning God and man; and great hosts of men and women everywhere are being blessed and benefited through their acceptance of Christian Science.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, through years of study, prayer, and contemplation, perceived a spiritual law of healing running through the experiences of the prophets, of Jesus, and of his disciples.

She saw that the healing work accomplished by those consecrated men was instant and permanent, and without the use of any material means or medicines. Being in need, herself, of healing, she reached out in thought and prayer to God, claiming the presence and the manifestation of God's power just as in Jesus' time. To the great amazement of her family and friends, she was able immediately to rise from a sick bed and manifest a normal sense of health. She was not satisfied with the idea that this was a miraculous or unusual manifestation of God's power for her own benefit, but she believed that she had realized the existence of a definite, certain law of health and healing which was and is available for all who bring their thinking into conformity with that law.

God.
This revelation or discovery changed the whole trend of Mrs. Eddy's life, and her every ability

AN INTRODUCTORY HISTORY
by
A. H. CROOK, O.B.E., M.A.
W. HAY, M.A.
W. J. HANDYSIDE, M.A., D.S.
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The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd.

China Mail Office.

Man.

As Mrs. Eddy worked and thought over this marvelous concept of God, she saw how poorly mankind had realized man's heritage and high estate as the creature of God, as

God's son, as God's image and likeness. As soon as she turned to the Bible she saw that the two accounts of man's creation, as told in the book of Genesis, had been confounded and misunderstood by the average Bible reader.

She saw that man, created in God's image and likeness, could never have been material or made of matter; that indeed matter with its defects and imperfections has no reality as a product of God's "very good" creation.

Then she saw that the founding of the accounts of creation had been the cause of much of the erroneous teaching about man's original sin, his fall, and his banishment from God. Christian Science teaches that man is spiritual because God is Spirit, that man is idea because God is Mind, that man can never be sick or die because he is of God, who is Life.

The apostle Paul surely had something of this concept of man when he wrote, "For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

How much sickness, sorrow, and sin have resulted from this false teaching and thinking concerning man, only the ages can reveal.

What a glorious prospect for one to look upon his heritage of good—that every good and every perfect gift is his, coming "down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

How wonderful for one to know and understand that there is no sickness, no imperfection, and that he is not subject to any false material laws. It is not strange that John, the beloved, seeing something of this teaching in the life and words of the blessed Master, could write, "Perfect love casteth out fear."

It is interesting to note in the many testimonies of Christian Scientists that fear is usually the great bugbear to be met, and that when fear is overcome and one is trusting God completely, his healing quickly results.

If Christian Science had brought nothing to the world but the very sane teaching concerning the needlessness of fear, it would still have been a great contribution to the world's thought. One really cannot fear when he has any right concept of God. One cannot fear Life, or Love, or Truth, or Principle, or Spirit, or good—and these constitute the nature of God and His creation. Therefore one cannot reasonably fear.

The Textbook.
In her efforts to help others to see and understand these newly unfolded truths concerning God and creation, Mrs. Eddy saw the necessity of written statement. Accordingly, she began in a small way to write concerning her discovery. As her understanding increased her writings expanded, until eventually she had produced the volume known as "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," also called "The Christian Science Textbook."

Naturally, a book propounding such surprising theories of God and His creation as does Science and Health would arouse criticism and opposition. During the more than fifty years of its continued prosperity the book has become one of the widest circulation, which is constantly increasing.

It is in no sense a substitute for the Bible, and Christian Scientists do not so regard it or use it. It is designed to throw the light of spiritual interpretation on the Bible. It is also, as its name implies, a textbook on Christian Science, enabling the careful reader and student of its pages to apply successfully the healing power of divine law in solving human ills.

It has the unique distinction of being the only book, aside from the Bible, ever written, the reading of which has healed many persons of various types of disease and sickness.

With the growth and spread of Christian Science, the textbook is finding its way into the hands of many physicians and clergymen, and is often quoted by them with apparent approval of its teachings in certain directions. The book, also, is being read by many scholars, authors, and teachers, as is evidenced by numerous references to its teaching in current literature.

Thus, this book, upon which Mrs. Eddy spent much time and thought, is still carrying forward the message of education and healing to hosts of men and women throughout the civilized world.

Recently I heard a testimony from a former Mohammedan from India, telling how he had been introduced to Christian Science in this country through the healing of his child by Christian Science treatment. About the same time in India, thousands of miles away, a physician, also a Mohammedan, and a physician, had become acquainted with an Englishman, visiting in his country, who had told him of Christian Science. His father, the doctor, presently wrote to the son, in this country, requesting that he send him from Boston a certain religious book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

On reading the book, the father was healed of some disease, and became an adherent of Christian Science. The son related the circumstances of a visit he afterward made to his father, telling how, under this new and better sense of God they had acquired in Christian Science, they felt nearer to each other than ever before.

Thus the influence of this book extends to the end of the earth, binding men together with bonds of love and understanding that can never be broken.

Treatment or Prayer.
To one becoming interested in Christian Science, or even hearing it favourably mentioned, the inquiry will naturally arise: How can I use it? or what benefit can come to me from this teaching?

This is a practical age, and there are many theories of living being proposed on all sides; so one is justified in asking for a practical viewpoint. Mrs. Eddy has written in the textbook (Science and Health, p. 37), "It is possible—yes, it is the duty and privilege of every child, and woman—to follow in some degree the example of the Master by the demonstration of Truth and Life, of health and holiness."

In the first place, one reading the textbook gains at once something of confidence from its clear, bold statements of God's presence and His availability here and now to bless mankind. One hears perhaps for the first time, in ringing phrases, that there is nothing to fear, for God is the only power and creator. Then, as one reads the Bible under this new, vivid, spiritual interpretation, he begins to feel the presence of the Christ, as manifested in Jesus' time and as exemplified in his work. He sees that Jesus' words, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," have a new meaning; that they constitute a genuine promise on which one may rely with confidence. He finds new hope in Jesus' words, "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever."

A new and wonderful courage is born as one finds that these and other promises of the Bible are for us to-day; that they are practical

power of divine law in solving human ills. It has the unique distinction of being the only book, aside from the Bible, ever written, the reading of which has healed many persons of various types of disease and sickness.

With the growth and spread of Christian Science, the textbook is finding its way into the hands of many physicians and clergymen, and is often quoted by them with apparent approval of its teachings in certain directions. The book, also, is being read by many scholars, authors, and teachers, as is evidenced by numerous references to its teaching in current literature.

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This is a practical age, and there are many theories of living being proposed on all sides; so one is justified in asking for a practical viewpoint. Mrs. Eddy has written in the textbook (Science and Health, p. 37), "It is possible—yes, it is the duty and privilege of every child, and woman—to follow in some degree the example of the Master by the demonstration of Truth and Life, of health and holiness."

In the first place, one reading the textbook gains at once something of confidence from its clear, bold statements of God's presence and His availability here and now to bless mankind. One hears perhaps for the first time, in ringing phrases, that there is nothing to fear, for God is the only power and creator. Then, as one reads the Bible under this new, vivid, spiritual interpretation, he begins to feel the presence of the Christ, as manifested in Jesus' time and as exemplified in his work. He sees that Jesus' words, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," have a new meaning; that they constitute a genuine promise on which one may rely with confidence. He finds new hope in Jesus' words, "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever."

A new and wonderful courage is born as one finds that these and other promises of the Bible are for us to-day; that they are practical

power of divine law in solving human ills. It has the unique distinction of being the only book, aside from the Bible, ever written, the reading of which has healed many persons of various types of disease and sickness.

With the growth and spread of Christian Science, the textbook is finding its way into the hands of many physicians and clergymen, and is often quoted by them with apparent approval of its teachings in certain directions. The book, also, is being read by many scholars, authors, and teachers, as is evidenced by numerous references to its teaching in current literature.

Thus, this book, upon which Mrs. Eddy spent much time and thought, is still carrying forward the message of education and healing to hosts of men and women throughout the civilized world.

Recently I heard a testimony from a former Mohammedan from India, telling how he had been introduced to Christian Science in this country through the healing of his child by Christian Science treatment. About the same time in India, thousands of miles away, a physician, also a Mohammedan, and a physician, had become acquainted with an Englishman, visiting in his country, who had told him of Christian Science. His father, the doctor, presently wrote to the son, in this country, requesting that he send him from Boston a certain religious book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

On reading the book, the father was healed of some disease, and became an adherent of Christian Science. The son related the circumstances of a visit he afterward made to his father, telling how, under this new and better sense of God they had acquired in Christian Science, they felt nearer to each other than ever before.

Thus the influence of this book extends to the end of the earth, binding men together with bonds of love and understanding that can never be broken.

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.		
ASAMA MARU	Wednesday	4th February.
TAIYO MARU	Thursday	10th February.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.		
HIKAWA MARU	Thursday	12th February.
HEIAN MARU	Thursday	26th February.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.		
KATORI MARU	Saturday	24th January.
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday	7th February.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.		
KAMO MARU	Thursday	22nd January.
KITANO MARU	Thursday	19th February.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.		
TOTTORI MARU	Tuesday	27th January.
YAMAGATA MARU	Friday	30th January.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.		
GINYO MARU	Sunday	1st February.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.		
KAWACHI MARU	Thursday	26th February.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.		
TATAGO MARU	Friday	6th February.
TARETOYO MARU	Sunday	1st March.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stambul (Constantinople), Genoa.		
DELAGOA MARU	Sunday	15th February.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
RANGOON MARU	Thursday	29th January.
NAGATO MARU	Thursday	7th February.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.		
HAKONE MARU	Saturday	24th February.
HAKODATE MARU	Wednesday	28th January.
KAGA MARU	Thursday	29th January.

For further information apply to:—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone 30291. (Private exchange to all departments.)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Atlas Maru	Mon.	9th Feb.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.	La Plata Maru	Fri.	6th Feb.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.	Borneo Maru	Wed.	21st Jan.
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA via Singapore & Colombo.	Chicago Maru	Thurs.	5th Feb.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND via Manila & CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.	Melbourne Maru	Wed.	4th Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Japan Ports.	Seattle Maru	Sunday	1st Feb.
NEW YORK via Japan ports, Los Angeles & Panama. Call Direct at Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore.	Africa Maru (From Shanghai)	Sat.	24th Jan.
JAPAN PORTS (Freight Service).	Sanya Maru	Sat.	7th Feb.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi (Fortnightly).	Tacoma Maru	Sun.	25th Jan.
KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy (Every Sunday Noon).	Menado Maru	Thurs.	22nd Jan.
TAKAO via Swatow & Amoy (Fortnightly).	Hosan Maru	Sun.	25th Jan.
	Canton Maru	Sun.	1st Feb.
	Dell Maru	Thurs.	29th Jan.

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Telephone 2801

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SCOTTISH SHIPYARD THE SHORTAGE OF WARSHIP WORK.

CLYDE DISAPPOINTED.

The result of the appeal which the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation made to the First Lord of the Admiralty, with a view to securing the acceleration of the Government's warship building programme, has been received with much disappointment in shipbuilding circles on the Clyde.

While the Federation representatives did not meet with a flat refusal, it is felt here that the First Lord did not hold out much hope of any speeding up of the warship programme during the current financial year. This is taken to mean that the Government intend to delay the placing of those naval contracts for which tenders have been invited until the end of the financial year in March, and the cost will then be included in next year's budget.

One of the strongest advocates of the necessity for accelerating the warship programme is Sir Alexander Kennedy, who in a recent speech, said he had always held that it ought to be a very definite part of a Government's policy to anticipate their warship-building programmes at periods when commercial enterprise in shipbuilding was lagging. The absence of orders for high-class passenger ships, although quite understandable, was to be regretted, as that factor in conjunction with a contraction of warship work was a disturbing element to large shipbuilding concerns.

New Contracts.
Orders for new tonnage are still very scarce but the week has not been entirely blank, so far as the placing of contracts are concerned. The latest order reported is that which Messrs. Fleming and Ferguson, Ltd., have received from the Government of India for a large twin-screw hopper dredger. This vessel, when built, will be used for dredging work at the port of Tuticorin.

Messrs. Fleming and Ferguson have already on hand an order for a grab dredger for the Clyde Navigation Trust, and they recently completed a barge for the Dundee Harbour Trustees. Earlier in the year there was launched from the firm's yard in Paisley, a suction dredger for service at Beira.

Another new contract reported is that which Messrs. Henry Robb, Limited, have received from the Ministry of Transport for a tug for service on the Caledonian Canal.

Vessels Completed.
The prevalence of fog on the Firth of Clyde during the week has interfered to some extent with the progress of speed tests on the measured mile, but among the vessels which have successfully carried out trials is the large twin-screw steamer Kenya, built by Messrs. Alexander, Stephen and Sons, for the British India Steam Navigation Company. This vessel, which was launched in August last, is of 470ft.

in length, and she has been specially designed for trade between India and ports on the East Coast of Africa. Consequently she is fitted to carry a large number of both European and Indian passengers. Messrs. Stephen and Sons, have also supplied the machinery for the vessel, consisting of twin sets of single-reduction geared turbines, obtaining steam from seven oil-burning single-ended boilers.

Arrangements have been made for the large new Barrow-built motorship Otalo to carry out speed tests on the Clyde. This vessel, which has just been completed by Messrs. Vickers Armstrong, has been built to the order of the New Zealand Shipping Company, Ltd. She is intended mainly for the transport of refrigerated cargo. After leaving Barrow the Otalo touched at Belfast, before coming to the Clyde.

Another vessel which is almost ready to run trials is the motor-tanker Adellan, built by the Blythwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., for London owners. She was dry docked at Glasgow for painting.

A Link With The Past.
Mr. John Hamilton, who died in Glasgow in his 91st year, had association with Clyde shipbuilding which went back to the days of the transition period between wooden and iron ships. During his apprenticeship he worked for some time on wooden vessels and some time also on those that were being constructed of iron. In other ways also Mr. Hamilton formed a link with the past.

In 1877 he joined the famous firm of Robert Napier and Sons, who were pioneers in iron shipbuilding, and also in marine engineering. In that firm Mr. Hamilton was mainly engaged in the commercial side of the business. When the shipyard and engineering works of Messrs. Napier were taken over by Messrs. Beardmore and Co., Mr. Hamilton continued in the business and was associated with the Beardmore firm for the remainder of his active career. In his earlier days Mr. Hamilton was well known as a yachtsman on the Clyde.

Shiprepairs.
Shiprepairing has shown little sign of improving during the week, and the number of movements in and out of dry docks has been limited. Two of the more important overhaul contracts which have been in progress during the past few weeks are those which Messrs. D. and W. Henderson have on hand. This firm have had the Canadian Pacific liner Melita in dry dock at Govan and they have another Canadian Pacific liner Minnedosa overhauling in Prince's Dock, while at their wharf in the Kelvin they have the steamer Onania in for repairs.

The Elderslie dry dock of Messrs. Barclay, Curle and Co., is occupied by the new oil tanker Adellan, which is in for painting before running trials. The same firm have the City of Kartoun at Elderslie Wharf for repairs, and elsewhere in the harbour the Pellaseo for hull and engine repairs, and they are continuing work on the cargo steamers Swanley and the Blairholm.

At Clydeside Works, Messrs. Barclay, Curle and Company have had the Anchor-Donaldson liner Athenia for some general repairs, the Donaldson liner Cortona for damage repairs, and the Parthenia for survey.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The C.P.S. R.M.S. Empress of Asia arrived at Nagasaki on January 21 (Wed.) at 6 a.m., left Nagasaki on January 21 (Wed.) at 2 p.m., and is due at Shanghai on January 22 (Thurs.) at 5 p.m. She leaves Shanghai on January 23 (Fri.) at 11:30 a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. Empress of Australia (R/W Cruise) arrived at Colombo on January 20 (Tues) at 7 a.m., leaves Colombo on January 24 (Sat.) at 6 p.m., and is due at Padang on January 28 (Wed.) at 6 a.m. She leaves Padang on January 28 (Wed.) at 7 p.m.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. Benalder are reminded to take delivery of their goods, which will be subject to rent after January 25th.

PORTUGUESE NAVY. OBSOLETE AND NOW TO BE REBUILT.

That the Portuguese Government has been considering the reconstruction of its Navy, which has of recent years suffered from neglect, and has become completely obsolete, has been common knowledge for some time.

Although Portugal has many colonies, spreading from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, she possesses no up-to-date ships of war capable of visiting them.

In the event of earthquakes or other disasters, the Portuguese Colonies are dependent on the good offices of other navies. It is to remedy this state of affairs, and not with any bellicose intention, that the Portuguese Government has decided to commence the rejuvenation of its fleet.

An expenditure of about £12,000,000 is contemplated in the course of the next few years, divided between the construction of a new Arsenal at Lisbon, and the building of a number of new warships.

Portugal has obligations to Great Britain in the shape of debt cancellations and other matters, and there is a strong feeling in Lisbon that the new Arsenal should be built by and leased to an English firm, and that the first of the new ships should be built in this country. If as seems possible, this is the outcome of the present negotiations, a very welcome amount of work will fall to some of our depleted shipyards.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.

Monday, January 19.
Glenshiel, British m.v., 9,505 tons, Capt. P. L. Sanders, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—J. M. & Co.

General Metzinger, French str., 5,524 tons, Captain Brun, from Yokohama, Kowloon Wharf.—M. M.

Lyons Maru, Japanese str., 4,840 tons, Capt. K. Torii, from Birminghams via Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Tuesday, January 20.
Hopsang, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. P. R. Gay Cumming, from Swatow, West Point Wharf.—J. M. & Co.

Ichang, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. J. S. Anderson, from Canton, Taikoo Dock.—E. & S.

Nanning, British str., 1,486 tons, Captain C. Carrington, from Canton, buoy No. B3.—B. & S.

Portbos, French str., 12,691 tons, Capt. P. Filippi, from Saigon, Kowloon Wharf.—M.M.

Ryujin Maru, Japanese str., 902 tons, Capt. M. Kitano, from Keelung, Yaumati Anchorage.—M.B.K.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. C. H. Jones, from Canton, buoy No. B9.—B. & S.

Sarpedon, British str., 6,921 tons, Capt. A. T. Shaw, from Shanghai, buoy No. A2.—B. & S.

Shun Chih, Chinese str., 1,251 tons, Capt. T. Thorbjornsen, from Saigon, buoy No. B3.—Chang Tong Ha.

Tetsuzan Maru, Japanese str., 1,240 tons, Capt. K. Murakami, from Keelung buoy No. B26.—Wada Jimusho.

Tai Lee, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. Z. Mazaki, from Canton, Kowloon Wharf.—Loong Tai Hong.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following British warships were in harbour to-day:—
Berwick—North arm.
Cornflower—In dock.
Herald—South wall.
Iroquois—North wall.
Medway—West wall.
Oswald—In dock.
Osiris—In dock.
Sandwich—No. 13 buoy.
Sepoy—No. 7 buoy.
Foreign Men-of-War:
Argus—French gunboat.
Helena—American gunboat.
Adamastor—Portuguese gunboat.

The plan for the construction of a bridge over the Whangpoo River has been submitted to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai for approval, says the Chinese Press, which adds that the location of the bridge is being kept secret.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
12 DAYS FROM CHINA AND 8 DAYS FROM JAPAN
TO CANADA AND U.S.A.

Ship	Leave	Arrive	Ship	Leave	Arrive
Empress of Japan	Feb. 5	Feb. 10	Yokohama	Feb. 12	Feb. 20
Empress of Asia	Feb. 18	Feb. 24	Feb. 26	Mar. 7	
Empress of Canada	Mar. 5	Mar. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 21	
Empress of Russia	Mar. 18	Mar. 21	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Apr. 4
Empress of Japan	Apr. 1	Apr. 4	Apr. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 17
Empress of Asia	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 27
Empress of Canada	Apr. 25	Apr. 28	Apr. 30	May 2	May 14
Empress of Russia	May 8	May 11	May 14	May 16	May 25
Empress of Japan	May 23	May 26	May 28	May 30	June 10
Empress of Asia	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 13	June 22
Empress of Canada	June 20	June 23	June 25	June 27	July 8
Empress of Russia	July 3	July 6	July 9	July 11	July 20
Empress of Japan	July 18	July 21	July 23	July 25	Aug. 5
Empress of Asia	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 17
Empress of Canada	Aug. 15	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Aug. 30

(Call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)
† Calls at Honolulu on May 8. ‡ Calls at Honolulu on June 5.

HONG KONG—MANILA SERVICE.

Ship	Leave	Arrive
Emp. of Canada	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
Emp. of Russia	Feb. 23	Feb. 25

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RISK OF WAR.

EFFECTIVE SCHEME OF
DISARMAMENT.

"WILD TALK"

Geneva, Yesterday.
Opening the public session of the Council of the League, Mr. Arthur Henderson urged a bold approach to the problem of disarmament. All members of the League ought to combat the talk of the risk of war by every means in their power, and show the world that they renounced war, also the spirit whereby war was caused, and were prepared progressively to renounce armaments. An effective scheme of armament reduction was an essential condition for the future welfare of the peoples.

German View.
Dr. Curtius said the Preparatory Commission's report represented an important step towards disarmament, although the German representative there was unable to agree with the majority on some essential points. The road was now at least open to the holding of a disarmament conference.

Signor Grandi virtually agreed with Dr. Curtius; and M. Briand who associated himself with Mr. Henderson's views, considered that a point had been reached when the success of the conference might be expected. It was not so much a question of material as the spirit of the nations. In spite of all the wild talk, progress had been made towards peace and armaments had decreased, not increased.—Reuter.

YANGTSE VALLEY.

TO BE OPERATED BY GERMAN
COMBINE?

Nanking, Yesterday.
It is understood that a powerful German combine is negotiating with the Chinese Government for the undertaking of industrial enterprises in China.
The combine is stated to be prepared to expend 24,000,000 gold marks in industrial undertakings in the Yangtze valley, and if the project is successful, industrial plants will be put up later in North China.
These negotiations are believed to be the outcome of the visit by a German industrial mission to China last year.—Reuter.

CONSIGNEES.

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 8th February, 1931, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

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Hong Kong, 18th January, 1931.

SOLD AS SLAVES.

PLIGHT OF WOMEN IN SHENSI.

Nanking, Yesterday.
Four hundred thousand persons have been sold into slavery in Shensi province, during the last few years, declared the Government official who investigated the conditions there.

He said that last year Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang levied a tax of five dollars a head, the proceeds going towards their abortive rebellion against the Government, and added that in the past few years two millions have died in Shensi owing to famine and drought, while thousands of once populous villages have been rendered desolate and uninhabitable.—Reuter.

PRINCES VISIT.

Vigo, Yesterday.
The Orpessa, with the Prince of Wales and Prince George aboard, left here for Havana at 2.20 a.m.—Reuter.

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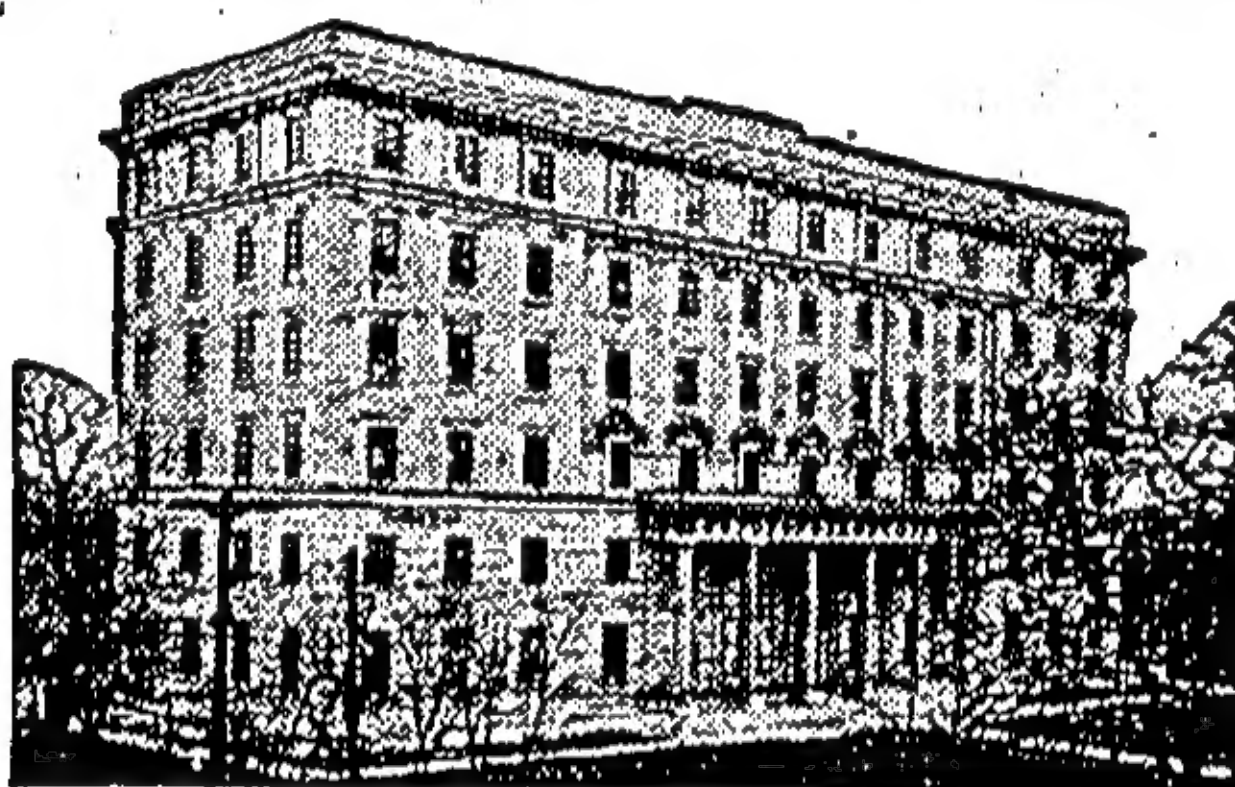


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Hong Kong, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1931.

WHY HYPOCRISY?

The outbreak in the House of Commons yesterday by the Rt. Hon. George Lambert, a former Civil Lord of the Admiralty and a distinguished member of the Liberal Party, who moved the rejection of the China Indemnity Bill, is likely to perplex business men in the Orient who have had dealings with Chinese interests for years to their mutual advantage. The Bill, it will be recalled, is designed to extend the British market in China, particularly in regard to the iron and steel manufactures, and to arrange for the purchase of British railway materials. That the object of the Bill is not solely for the benefit of British industry, however, was made quite clear by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham, when he declared that the whole object of the Bill was to cement our friendly relations with China in a practical way and link up the provision for education with that of railway development.

To suggest that Britain will not derive considerable advantage from the Bill would be far from the truth, for it is calculated to bring increased orders and employment to workers in the British heavy industries and engineering trades. This, it would appear, is the basis upon which Mr. Lambert founded his opposition to this measure when he stated, somewhat enigmatically, it must be confessed, that it would "beamish the fair name of Britain in China." If Mr. Lambert had lived in China, and apparently he

has not, he would realise that such considerations as our fair name would cause very little concern to the Chinese so long as they were treated with commercial equity in their economic relations with Great Britain.

There is nothing selfish about the Bill. On the contrary it offers, side by side with the undoubted benefit it would confer on British trade, increased educational opportunities to China; greater material prosperity by helping her to build up a great transport system worthy of her natural resources; and increased purchasing power and productivity, as a direct result of which the Chinese market would gain greater confidence and develop on sounder lines.

Apparently this arrangement does not satisfy Mr. Lambert, who believes the Government are taking "a very circuitous route" to secure education in China and points out that the United States would have used the money obtained from the Indemnity in a very different way, though how he does not suggest. This confused thinker does not "object to profit" being made by British manufacturers, but he does object to "hypocrisy," which apparently is his description of the educational facilities which the British Government propose to offer to China. As a matter of fact, as Captain Eden pointed out in the House of Commons yesterday, the body on whose recommendations the Bill was based included many Chinese representatives, and the measure is known to have the warm support of the Chinese Government.

Judged impartially, the Bill is one of the most sensible that have ever been framed during the last decade for the improvement of the friendly relations between Great Britain and China and for the mutual benefit of trade. The whole thing amounts to a generous gift to China and, in return we expect certain commercial transactions to result, there can certainly be no grounds for suggesting that such expectations amount to hypocrisy. The provisions of the Bill should stimulate a healthy development of the trade and manufacturing industries of China, which up to the present have displayed a lamentable lack of initiative and enterprise. Because we have offered to assist in building up an efficient railway transport system in China, thereby developing the dormant natural resources of the country, and spreading the opportunities for education, it is a little unjust to be accused of doing these things "in order to camouflage an ulterior motive."

News in Brief.

Li Sau, a returned banished who said he returned to the Colony to search for food was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

An armed robbery reported to have taken place at 191 San Hing Street, Cheung Chow Island, on October 22, last year, has been found by the Police to be a false report.

That he took it in a moment of temptation was the excuse of Cheng Yung (14) who was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with stealing a watch and chain from 55, Ta Kau Leung Road, yesterday. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Four Chinese, Chan Mun-lam (20), Wong Kam-fung (25), Chan Kam-yik (21) and Chan Ming-ha (21), natives of Fuk Chow, Fukien, were to-day charged with arriving in Hong Kong as stowaways on the m.s. Cremer this morning, from Sandakan. All pleaded guilty and were fined \$50, or one month's imprisonment in default.

Wong Chau (17) an unemployed Chinese, was charged before Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy to-day with being found on the premises of No. 272, Reclamation Street, ground floor at 4 p.m. yesterday with intent to commit a felony. Sentence of six months and two years police supervision was passed defendant admitting three previous convictions.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP

CHILD TEMPTED BY LURE OF SWEETS.

Chan Ping-sin, a Chinese youth, appeared before Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy to-day charged with attempting to kidnap Wong Wai, of No. 16, Fine Street, 1st floor, Taikoktsai, on January 19.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said he was out of work, and while falling around he met a man named Pun Mau who befriended him. They drank tea and went around together, for some while, and later Pun Mau asked defendant to take his little brother to Kowloon City. Defendant declined but, after Pun Mau threatened to kill him he agreed.

The child was handed over near Prince Edward Road and defendant set out on his errand. Before he had proceeded far he was arrested by a detective.

To Buy Sweets.
Detective-Sergeant Goodwin said that a Chinese detective stopped defendant and on being questioned the latter stated he was taking the child to buy sweets, at the request of the child's mother. Not satisfied the detective told the boy to return to Taikoktsai to verify the statement, and after walking a short distance the defendant bolted, but was caught by the officer.

The mother of the child, Ma Kuk (38) said about 12.30 p.m. on the 19th the child went out to play, and failed to return at 1 p.m. whereupon she went to look for him, and was informed that the boy was at the Shamshulpo Police Station.

The kidnapped child, giving evidence, said he met defendant while playing and the latter took him to look for cigarette pictures.

His Worship imposed nine months' imprisonment.

TOO OLD FOR JAIL.

WARNING TO A CHINESE WOMAN.

The 78 years old woman, who was remanded by Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday on charges of the unlawful possession of opium and 8 lb. of tobacco without permits, appeared again at Central Magistracy this morning.

His Worship (to the woman): You are so old that I don't want to send you to jail. But you have a previous conviction recorded against you for smuggling wine. Apparently you are trading on your age. Next time you will not get off.

U.S. TO STAY WET?

VARIETY OF VIEWS ON PROHIBITION.

New York, Yesterday.
Twenty months of research into the prohibition enforcement has resulted in extraordinarily inconclusive findings according to the report of the Wickersham Commission, which, however, opposes the repeal of prohibition, though individual Commissioners recommend a considerable modification of it. Three Commissioners favour its enforcement with more efficient machinery; two require a more extended test; another demands a referendum. But all agree that there is a lack of adequate enforcement of public observance of prohibition—Reuter's American Service.

IN THE
SOCIAL SWIMby
AUDAX

"The Policemen's lot is not a happy one," wrote W. S. Gilbert, and there are, indeed, occasions when one is inclined to sympathise with members of the Force. Like the conscientious doctor, they are at the beck and call of humanity, curing if they cannot prevent the ills that make their existence necessary. At the same time, they often have thrills aplenty, although crime has possibly lost most of its mystery and "romance" for them.

It is evident, however, that Mr. Thomas King, the genial Director of Criminal Intelligence, find much in the course of his duties to preserve enthusiasm.

Mr. King caught the midnight tram to the Peak on Saturday, tired but not dispirited. He did not even appear to mind having missed Dame Clara Butt's performance at the City Hall. "I've just had a tour around the City to-night," he said, adding with a chuckle, "and have been further than most of you!" Mr. King explained that he liked to have "a look round" each night to see that everything was in order. This may sound like the nocturnal perambulations of a prefect in the school dormitory, but in reality it means that the Force is keyed to efficiency and Burglar Bill temporarily converts himself into an honest citizen.

Mr. King, it may surprise some of my readers, has been in the service of the Hong Kong Government since 1904, in which year he was appointed a Police Probationer. He speaks Cantonese, Urdu and Punjabi quite well. Last year he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Police, when his salary was revised. Both Mr. and Mrs. King are good bridge and tennis players, and live in a charmingly situated house, perched on a sort of high "rampart" wall, overlooking Cheung Chau and the adjoining islands.

A typical sailor, Lieut. Commander "Tam" Powell, R.N., who is "resident" on H.M.S. Tamar, has a delightful personality, though he is inclined to be reserved, and proves on acquaintance to be "no mean wit," as someone once observed of Sydney Smith. An excellent raconteur, he knows as few do (with perhaps the exception of Professor Middleton Smith) how to enliven a conversation with humorous anecdotes drawn from experiences in two hemispheres.

At present Commander Powell is in charge of Piracy Control in local waters and consequently knows sufficient of the Chinese corsairs and their little ways to write about them brilliantly in "Blackwood's Magazine." Like his contemporaries, Commander Koble Chatter-

ton, Commander King-Hall, and "Bartimeus," he can wield a pen with a style and forcefulness that make one wonder, as did the critics of Conrad and White Melville, what it is about "dat ole, debil" which cherishes in seafaring men a spark of the divine fire.

Both Commander Powell and Captain Morris, also of the Tamar, are enthusiastic walkers, and may be seen on many a fine afternoon striding hills far out of the reach of the maddening cry, claxton horns, bikes, and other doubtful joys of the landlubber.

The talent of the Senior Services is not confined to literature, however, and in the case of Commander Hughes we find an artist of repute. Often he will accompany Dr. Herk-lots or Mr. Hutson on a bird-hunting expedition and saunter into bosky glens, sketchbook in hand, or assist in the enslavement of the Rufous-backed Shrike, or what other avian specie the Hong Kong Naturalist may desire with which to embellish its pages. Then with a deft brush and the colours of Life itself, he will sit him down contentedly before his easel and, with the painstaking care of a draughtsman copying plans for a model battleship, will capture every detail of the bird's anatomy and plumage.

The Misses-Edwardes Jones, two charming young ladies who, though but lately arrived in the Colony, have already made hosts of friends, come of good Welsh stock. They have a brother in Egypt, in the Air Force, I believe, whilst another brother, Mr. R. G. Edwardes Jones, is on the staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company. He is a keen supporter of the local Flying Club. Another Welshman of distinguished family is the District Officer at Taiipo, Major Edward Wynne-Jones (Oxon), who is related to the Very Rev. Llewellyn Wynne-Jones, M.A., Dean Emeritus since 1927, and Dean of St. Asaph, Denbigh. Major Wynne-Jones is master of a pack of draghounds which has a select little following and hunts in the New Territories.

Another member of a well-known Welsh family, of course, is Mr. J. Owen Hughes, the principal of Harry Wicking and Company, and an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council. When on Home leave Mr. Owen Hughes and his family often stay at a little country inn in Breconshire, where he was born. Of course, everybody knows his son, Harry Owen Hughes, who enhanced his reputation as an interpart cricketer last year by making a century against Shanghai. Miss Alwyn Owen Hughes, the daughter, is a very pleasant girl and plays a good game of tennis.

WAR DEBTS TO BE PAID IN SILVER?

Scheme Would Benefit World Trade.

POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
A scheme for stabilising silver which is proposed by an American, Mr. Arthur Bassett, who is a director of the British-American Tobacco Company, is published in the weekly journal Finance and Commerce, and is arousing considerable interest in commercial circles, where deep concern continues over the widespread and disastrous effect of the silver slump.

Mr. Bassett suggests that America might consent to receive part payment of her war debts in silver, at say, a ratio of two ounces of silver to one dollar gold, under condition that other countries support the market when necessary by purchasing silver, within specified limits, for the improvement of subsidiary coinage.

It is claimed that the effects of such a measure would be to peg the silver price at fifty gold cents to the ounce, indefinitely, and give America a store of value and enable the American mines to work profitably; besides, lighten the Chinese Government's foreign loan commitments, and double the purchasing power of Far Eastern peoples, thus tending greatly to the advantage of western trade and lessening unemployment.

If the tendency of silver should be to rise above fifty cents, America could sell and bring back quotations. It is unlikely the price would remain under fifty cents, in view of the enormous debt payments involved and the comparatively small amount of surplus silver available annually.

Finance and Commerce observes that this is a possible solution of the debts problem, representing little or no cost to America, and might come more within the realm of practical politics than the cancellation suggestion.

SANITARY BOARD.

NOTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST ON AGENDA.

There was nothing of public interest on the agenda for the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board which was held yesterday afternoon. Those present were Mr. G. R. Sayer, (President), Dr. C. W. Pope (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. F. C. Hall, Dr. R. A. Castro Basto, Mr. J. H. Gelling (Secretary) and Mr. J. Hargreaves (Assistant Secretary).

An unusual attempt at robbery occurred in Rue Conty, Shanghai. Four men, bearing with them a ham and baskets of food went to rob a Chinese house, the food being a decoy, the idea being that the occupants of the house would think it was a present and let in the burglars. The men got into the house, but when they saw that one of the occupants looked suspicious, they turned tail and fled. They left the food behind them.

Ten Years Ago.

(From the "China Mail" of January 21, 1921.)

To-day's dollar is worth 2/11 8/16

New Parcel Post rates appear in the Gazette.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd is appointed Census Officer. The Census is to be taken on April 24.

CHINESE BRAINS ARE DIFFERENT

CEREBRAL SECRETS

PROFESSOR SHELLSHEAR LECTURES
TO HONG KONG ROTARIANS.

SCOPE OF ANATOMY

Rotarians of Hong Kong, at the weekly tiffin yesterday, listened to an enlightening talk by Professor J. L. Shellshear, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.M., the subject being "The Scope of Anatomy."

The President, Sir W. W. Hornell, in introducing the speaker, said that Professor Shellshear was Professor of Anatomy at the University of Hong Kong. He was educated in New South Wales, and after qualifying at Sydney University, found it necessary to go at once into general practice. He was a general practitioner until the War. In the meantime he was a keen Volunteer, and he went out as a commander of a battery. Later he commanded a Brigade.

After the War Professor Shellshear studied anatomy at St. Bartholomew's and University College, and later was appointed to the local University.

ANCIENTS AND ANATOMY

Professor Shellshear, opening his talk, said that if twenty minutes were considered a short time in which to discuss the Civil Code of China (the subject of Dr. Foo Ping-shung's talk last week), it was an even shorter time in which to discuss the Scope of Anatomy.

Anatomy entered into the discussion of all the arts. He need not go further than to state that the greatest artist of all time, Leonardo da Vinci, was essentially an anatomist. It had been actually found that he had worked out the whole of the principles of aerodynamics, including that of the helicopter. His anatomical drawings were still unequalled to-

day. Much later, a German professor, precluded by unfavourable circumstances from following practice, had, through his studies of the eye and ear, arrived at the whole theory of optics and acoustics accepted to-day.



"It is risky making love to an older man's wife."
"It is worse making love to his widow."—Buen Humor, Madrid.

day. Much later, a German professor, precluded by unfavourable circumstances from following practice, had, through his studies of the eye and ear, arrived at the whole theory of optics and acoustics accepted to-day.

The Study of Man.

However, the greatest of all studies in anatomy was the study of man himself. Man had his old dogmas which he clung to, and thereby explained the phenomena of Nature. He was very often entirely wrong.

In connection with the study of man, the question of immortality had long been discussed, and the secret sought. There was first a unicellular organism, later split into two. What was the age of this organism, and was there something in the two pieces into which it divided that was immortal? These unicellular organisms went through the periods of youth, maturity, and finally senility. But if two old unicellular units were put together they crashed, and as a result the whole aspect of their life changed. In effect, they started life afresh. This question of rejuvenescence was the one aspect of anatomy which was the most interesting.

Immortality.

There were thus in the body certain cells which were the material from which man became immortal. Had that been so for all time? The problem was a fascinating one. "Man has sought for the elixir of life from the beginning," said the speaker, "and the anatomist still seeks it." Man for nine months lived a parasitical existence. There followed twenty years under the guidance of his parents, followed by his full life, and then senility. What were the factors which had produced this elongation of life? The age, in many respects, also

Study of the Brain.

But the most interesting of all studies in connection with man was the study of that organ of the body which controlled all the others. "We must learn to understand each other in a scientific manner," said the speaker, "and before we can do that we must go through a lot of scientific and difficult work."

On this aspect of anatomy did the Chinese, for instance, think differently from the Occidental? If so, was it merely due to tradition? "We have been brought up in a different tradition, and to use different symbols. It is up to us to find out any difference in vision," the professor added. It had been maintained that the Mongolian retained more than the European the evidence of infantile characteristics, and in the study of Chinese one or two things had been discovered that were still tentative and uncertain, but which invited more investigation.

Man, The Primitive.

The speaker went on to point out that man alone had retained all his organs in a primitive state. What characterised him was his primitiveness. It could be seen everywhere one looked. Man had retained everything that could have been modified. His face was more infantile than that of the gorilla, whose facial features were highly specialised, although the baby of a gorilla was the same as a human being. In order to develop the cranium, however, man had perforce to develop longer. And in order to develop the cranium and the brain, great care was necessary. Hence it was that maternal affection constituted a vital factor in anatomy.

The Chinese Brain.

As regards the brain of a Chinese, research tended to show that in that area where visual impulse was impressed the Chinese brain differed from that of the European. Consequently, in visual things, they saw differently from the European. It might be one hundred years before science could get behind the explanation. In order to understand how different brains developed it would be necessary to examine into every possible part of their history. That history was up to the present so scanty, that what little part had been happened upon, was thought something miraculous.

Exhibiting a model of the *Pithecanthropus* skull, the speaker explained that it differed from that of a gorilla in that signs of the development of a brain were already evident. But for complete study, every bone associated with the creature must be examined.

The "Peking Man."

A further great work for anatomy had been accomplished by Davidson Black, who from the discovery of one single tooth in China had, with remarkable foresight, reconstructed the skull of the "Peking Man," something a little more advanced than the *Pithecanthropus*. His courage had been vindicated entirely by the later finding of a complete skull which was almost identical. All the evidence, therefore, went to show that there was actually, in the Lower Pliocene period, a creature knocking about which might have developed into what man was to-day. But it was only when the true meaning

STRANGLED BABY.

CONFUSION ALLEGED AT THE MORTUARY.

TWO BODIES FOUND.

Yesterday afternoon's resumed hearing of the circumstances attending the removal to the Mortuary of the body of a Chinese female baby which was found in the Public Gardens was taken up with the straightening-out of a tangle as to the identity of two dead Chinese infants (both females) which were in the Mortuary the same day, November 14.

A Sanitary Department coolie said that he removed a body to the Mortuary from the Central Police Station. He placed the body on a slab with a card and a slip of paper beside it. In all his experience, he claimed, he had never seen a card tied to the body.

Another coolie said that he did not see a cord around the neck of the body which was picked up in the Public Gardens.

A Reprimand.

Mr. Lindsell: The cord was there around the neck. You did not see it, possibly. You did not do your duty.

Inspector Shafton, who was on charge room duty on the day in question, said that he saw the body which was picked up in the gardens, but did not notice anything around the neck. He agreed that his examination was probably superficial.

The attendant at the Mortuary said that the two bodies of infants were placed on separate slabs on admission. The following morning he found that other bodies had been arranged alongside these two, and he was unable to distinguish the one from the other. It was possible that the infants' bodies had been shifted to wrong positions with consequent confusion as to numbers which had been allotted to them on admission.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

QUEER CASE.

FAMILY QUARREL AIRED IN COURT.

Summoned before Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, two brothers, Luiz and Daniel da Silva, were stated to have assaulted Mrs. Maria Glyceria D'Azevedo on December 9 in Jordan Road, and behaved in a disorderly manner. Another brother, P. H. da Silva, also concerned in the affair, was said to have left the Colony. A counter-summons for assault was preferred against the complainant by Mr. Daniel da Silva.

Mr. Horace Lo, appearing for the complainant, said that she was subjected to very brutal treatment on the night of the alleged assault, and on account of the incident was confined to bed for a considerable time.

After hearing further evidence His Worship dismissed the summons, and added that he thought the complainant's story was greatly exaggerated. The counter-summons was also dismissed.

SHANGHAI-MANILA

MR. BROPHY'S FLIGHT IN A "WACO."

Mr. G. W. Brophy, manager of the aviation department of Messrs. L. E. Gale and Co., is contemplating a solo flight from Shanghai to Manila.

The flight was to have taken place on January 17 but was unavoidably delayed, and now the aviator plans to hop off from Shanghai on Thursday. The course will be via Foochow and Canton to Manila. Of this journey the last stage is a matter of 650 miles over the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Brophy will fly "The Phoenix," a Waco machine equipped with a 125-horse-power Warner seven-cylinder radial engine.

of evolution had been discovered that science would be in a position to understand the brains of the different races.

"The scope of anatomy," the speaker concluded, "is the scope of man himself," which is almost the scope of eternity." (Applause.)

New Service Committee.

Before the talk by Professor Shellshear, the President announced that a Service Committee had been appointed, consisting of Messrs. P. S. Cassidy, R. A. Mackintosh, and Harry Hon Sling, and any suggestions as to luncheons, arrangements, and speakers would be welcomed by them.

It had been hoped to have Dame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford address the Rotarians, but they had been obliged to leave that morning. Mr. Kennerley Rumford had written to the Air Ministry, regretting returning, thanks for the invitation.

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED
IN CHINA MAIL.

Social Functions.
To-day—Tea Dance at Hong Kong Hotel.

To-night—Dinner Dances at Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels.
To-morrow—Dinner Dances at Peninsula and Hong Kong Hotels.

8.30 p.m.
Saturday—Burns' dinner, Messrs. Lane, Crawford's restaurant, 8 p.m.

Entertainments.

To-day—Queen's Theatre.
"Atlantide."

To-day—Central Theatre.
"The Delightful Rogue."

To-day—World Theatre.
"Love and Duty" (Chinese drama).

To-day—Star Theatre.
"The Frozen River."

To-day—Majestic Theatre.
"Embarrassing Moments."

Home Malls
Friday—Inward from Europe via Negapatam (Hakone Maru); from America and ports (President Johnson); Outward for Europe via Siberia (Hakone Maru), 3.30 p.m.

Sports.
See Diary on page 8.

February 10—H. K. Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., ordinary meeting, Messrs Jardine Matheson's Offices, 12.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.
To-morrow—Song and Piano Recital at Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.

Friday—Yumati School prize distribution 11 a.m.

HAVANA THIRSTY.

CITY DEPRIVED OF ITS WATER SUPPLY.

WORK OF ANARCHISTS.

Havana, Yesterday.

A bomb explosion believed to be due to anarchists, in the main waterway has deprived this city of its water supply.—Reuter's American Service.

Bomb Outrages.

Buenos Aires, Yesterday.

Several persons have been killed in three bomb outrages this morning on three Argentine railways.

Two bombs exploded simultaneously at the terminus of the Western and the Great Southern Railways, two being killed and four injured.

A third bomb wrecked a suburban passenger train on the Central Argentine Railway, and the number of deaths is not yet known.

The outrages are attributed to terrorists.—Reuter's American Service.

GOLD PROBLEM.

U.S. CO-OPERATION FOR WORLD BANK'S SCHEME.

WILLING TO HELP.

Washington, Yesterday.

That the United States will give their co-operation to the efforts of the Bank of International Settlements to solve the gold problem is unofficially stated to be assured. State Department officials say that the United States would be willing to co-operate with the plan and expedite the transfers of gold for purposes of economy. A detailed report is awaited from the Comptroller at Basel before any definite plan is formulated.—Reuter's American Service.

AIR ROUTE.

SERVICE TO INDIA TO BE EXTENDED?

Rugby, Yesterday.

The Under-Secretary for Air, Mr. F. Montague, stated in the House of Commons to-day that the proposal of the Imperial Airways for the extension of the service between Britain and India to Australia had after examination been forwarded to the Governments in Australia, India, and the Straits Settlements for consideration.—British Wireless Service.

BANK FAILURES.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER IN 1929.

Washington, Yesterday.

According to an official statement, 1,326 banks failed in the United States in 1930, compared with 642 in 1929.—Reuter's American Service.

NEW AIRWAYS DIRECTOR.

Rugby, Yesterday.

Sir Walter Nicholson, hitherto Secretary to the Air Ministry, has become Government Director of the Imperial Airways. The appointment of Mr. C. L. Bullock, his successor at the Air Ministry, took effect from to-day.—British Wireless Service.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BURN'S DINNER will be held in Messrs. Lane, Crawford's on SATURDAY, 24th instant, at 8 p.m. Members intending being present are requested to send in their names to

E. M. BRYDEN,
Joint Hon. Secretary,
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REDUCTION

For 30 Days.
Commencing from 19th January to 18th February, 1931.

Come now, don't lose your chance!

The big collection of our CURIOS, PICTURES, JADES, SNUFF-BOXES, BLACKWOOD FRAMES, EMBROIDERIES and other PRECIOUS ARTICLES are now ready for cheap sale in our show-rooms.

For any purchase amounting to \$50.00 or \$100.00, an extra valuable article is specially prepared to present to the purchaser.

Your inspection is cordially invited.

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Chemical Diamonds are equal to real diamonds in brilliancy, lustre and hardness. Cut glasses like real diamonds. Proof against fire, steel file and nitric acid. Price per carat H.K. \$5 nett. Terms Cash or C.O.D. The American Chemical Diamond Co., P.O. Box 360, PENANG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

U.S. IMMIGRATION.

RESTRICTED TO 10 PER CENT. FOR TWO YEARS.

PROPOSAL APPROVED.

Washington, Yesterday.

The U.S. Immigration Sub-Committee in the House of Representatives to-day approved the Administration's proposals to restrict all immigration for two years to 10 per cent. of the existing quotas.—Reuter's American Service.

SIR CHARLES CUST.

DEATH OF KING'S FORMER EQUERRY.

Rugby, Yesterday.

The death occurred in London to-day of Captain Sir Charles Cust, an old friend of H.M. King George, whose equerry he was for 38 years.—British Wireless Service.

FATAL COLLISION.

EAGLE CAUSES PLANE TO CRASH.

Lahore, Yesterday.

While descending after participating in formation flight practice at Risalpur, for the forthcoming aerial pageant at Delhi, a Westland Wapiti Air Force aeroplane collided at a height of eight hundred feet with an eagle, which had a wing span of eight feet.

One wing of the Wapiti broke, and the machine crashed, the occupants Flight Sergeant Wren and Corporal J. W. Jeffrey, being killed. The latter jumped from the machine as it was falling, but his parachute failed to work.—Reuter.

COTTON STOPPAGE.

OWNERS URGED TO LIMIT PRODUCTION.

London, Yesterday.

A meeting of the emergency committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, in Manchester, has unanimously decided to recommend its members to limit production, in view of the weavers' stoppage.—Reuter.

IS YOUR NAME HERE?

Mail has been received at the American Consulate-General for the following persons:—

A. R. Bartlett, C. L. Boender, Mrs. M. E. Brint, S. Domingo, H. J. Eddo, H. C. Evans, Mrs. L. Gorland, E. P. M. von Gohren, Dr. S. B. Grubbs, T. F. Haddock, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, L. L. Lingle, A. H. Martin, A. M. Martin, L. de M. Matt, F. A. McGee, I. C. Moller, C. B. Oliverius, M. Openshaw, N. A. Park, W. R. Seiffert, F. N. Shumaker, Dr. N. W. Wade, Wardley.

MUSKAL COMEDY
MEMORIES OF 40 YEARS AGO
Columbia
Vocal Gems
DX126—Florodora Vocal Gems.
DX 45—A Country Girl Selection.
9925—Belle of New York Vocal Gems.
9896—Ivan Caryll Memories Vocal Gems.
9883—Lionel Monckton Memories Vocal Gems.
9882—Paul Rubens Memories Selection.
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.
Established 1869.
Summary of 61st Annual Report, September 30, 1930.
New Business—21,052 Policies issued assuring \$ 9,201,022
Net Income for the Year \$ 4,983,876
Paid to Policy Holders \$ 2,559,110
Addition to Assurance fund \$ 1,973,792
Total Fund as at 30.9.30 \$33,521,387
The usual Annual Bonus Certificates will be issued on March 1. Copies of the report may be had on application.
JOHN E. P. WALKER,
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FINALS

ARMY INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

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CITY HALL

TO-NIGHT AT 9.15

Fly Weight.	Pte. Slythe, S.W.B., v. Drummer Perry, Argylls.
Bantams.	Pte. Blanchard, S.W.B., v. L/C Costello, Argylls.
Feathers.	Pte. Skinner, S.W.B., v. Pte. Blackburn, Argylls.
Light Weights.	Pte. Roberts, S.W.B., v. L/C Walker, Argylls.
Welter Weights.	Pte. Morrison, S.W.B., Bye.
	Cpl. Hay, Argylls, v. Sapper Evans, Royal Engineers.
Middle Weights.	Pte. Jones, S.W.B., v. Sgt. Wallis, Argylls.
Light Heavys.	L/C Tenfold, S.W.B., v. Pte. Livingston, Argylls.
PRICES.	Ringside Seats (including tax) \$4.00
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	Book early and avoid disappointment.

Sport Columns

THE TEST MATCH
DRAWN.Taylor Saves Africans
from Collapse.

BAD LUCK ENGLAND!

Durban, Yesterday.

The third Test Match between South Africa and the M.C.C. touring side ended in a draw here today. The fact that rain robbed the match of a full day's play was more or less responsible for this result. South Africa with only two wickets in hand were 99 runs ahead when stumps were drawn. H. W. Taylor, playing his fiftieth innings against England was the saviour of the side, scoring 64 runs of the South African total.

In hot weather and before a small crowd Wyatt and Hammond resumed the England innings on a good wicket.

Wyatt, who had scored 45 overnight, reached his half-century soon after the start, but for four runs later he was snapped up by Stedie off Vincent. 160-1-54. In helping to give England a good start, Wyatt was at the crease for 170 minutes during which time he hit three boundaries. Hammond and Leyland played enterprising cricket and soon passed the double century, and at the luncheon interval the scoreboard read 228-1-54. Hammond being not out 136 and Leyland not out 31.

With a lead of only 46 runs Chapman applied the closure of the innings. Hammond, who had batted 220 minutes for his century, reached the boundary on half-a-dozen occasions.

Disastrous Start.

The South Africans opened their innings disastrously, Stedie stepping in front of a straight one from Tate without a run on the board. At 27 Currow gave Hammond a catch off Voce. The third wicket, however, saved the innings defeat though Mitchell was taken by Chapman off White with only one run to the good.

Taylor and Catterall played out the time before the tea interval successfully, when the score did not look so bad. 77-3-13.

After tea the pair hoisted the century, but at 106 Catterall was clean bowled by Hammond for 19 runs. This partnership of 69 runs for the fourth wicket was of tremendous value to the South Africans. The fifth wicket fell at 116 when Hammond got past Cameron's defence. This was the first of four cheap wickets for the M.C.C. bowlers. Deane left at 136, McMillan at 137 and Vincent at 145. When stumps were drawn the South Africans held a lead of 99 runs, and the third Test match between South Africa and the M.C.C. touring side was left drawn.

H. W. Taylor, in playing his fiftieth innings against England, gave a wonderful display of perseverance and determination, and was undefeated at the close with 64 runs to his credit. Coming in at a critical stage of the game he remained at the wicket while 118 runs were scored. He batted 138 minutes for his 64 and hit four boundaries. Tate, Voce and Hammond had bowling figures very well worth recording.

O. M. R. W.	
Tate	9 3 12 1
Voce	12 3 14 1
Hammond	11 6 9 2

Although conceding the most runs White captured the most wickets in the second innings. Allom in dismissing Deane claimed his first Test wicket in South Africa.

Scores—

South Africa—1st innings.	
I. J. Stedie, b White	38
B. Mitchell, c Duckworth, b Tate	5
S. Currow, c Duckworth, b Voce	2
H. W. Taylor, c Duckworth, b Voce	3
R. H. Catterall, b White	11
H. B. Cameron, c Voce b Tate	41
H. G. Deane, b Voce	15
Q. McMillan, c Wyatt b White	20
C. L. Vincent, c Duckworth b Voce	18
A. L. Quinn, b Voce	3
A. J. Bell not out	0
Extras	21
Total	177
Fall of the wickets: 1 for 14, 2 for 23, 3 for 33, 4 for 51, 5 for 58, 6 for 118, 7 for 141, 8 for 161, 9 for 172, 10 for 177.	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.	
Tate	27 13 33 2
M.J.C. Allom	25 4 44 0
Voce	29 6 58 5
J.C. White	16 6 21 3
England—1st innings.	
R. E. S. Wyatt, c Stedie, b Vincent	54

ELLIS KADOORIE
ATHLETICS.The Annual Meeting
Held Yesterday.

COMPLETE SUCCESS.

The annual athletic sports meeting of the Ellis Kadoorie School for Indians was held on the I.R.C. ground yesterday afternoon. In delightful weather a large programme was witnessed by a fair gathering of relations and friends. A. R. Khan, a promising young athlete, carried off the Senior Championship and Ismail Ali, the Junior Championship.

In the absence of Mrs. A. T. Hamilton, the wife of the Headmaster of the school, Mr. Hamilton distributed the prizes. He congratulated the successful athletes and also those who were not so successful on the sporting way that they took their defeat. He expressed a hope that they might, in their turn, win something at the next sports meeting. In conclusion, Mr. Hamilton thanked the Committee of the Indian Recreation Club for the loan of the ground, and also the Organising Committee which had brought about the success of the annual meeting.

The full results were as follows:—

High Jump (Senior):—1. A. R. Khan; 2. Abdullah; 3. S. Hassan.	
High Jump (Junior):—1. Dyal Singh; 2. Sunan Aboo.	
Three-Legged Race (Senior):—1. Ali Mohammed and Abdullah; 2. Subul and Ismail Bux.	
Three-Legged Race (Junior):—1. A. H. Abbas and Mohammed Usuf; 2. Khazam Singh and Mohinder Singh.	
100 Yards (Senior):—1. Abdullah; 2. S. Hassan; 3. Mohammed Hassan.	
100 Yards (Junior):—1. Ismail Ali; 2. Sunan Aboo; 3. Mohammed Din.	
Sack Race (Senior):—1. A. H. Abbas; 2. Subul Ebrahim; 3. S. Hassan.	
Sack Race (Junior):—1. Sunan Aboo; 2. Mohinder Singh; 3. Mohammed Usuf.	
220 Yards (Senior):—1. S. Hassan; 2. Abdullah; 3. Tara Singh.	
220 Yards (Junior):—1. Ismail Ali; 2. Mohammed Din; 3. Mohammed Usuf.	
Throwing the Cricket Ball:—1. Anaytullah.	
Class 5 Race:—1. Ismail Ali; 2. Hussain Ali; 3. Abdullah.	
1/4 Mile:—1. Ismail Ali; 2. Mohammed Usuf; 3. A. H. Abbas.	
Class 7 Race:—1. Mohammed Usuf; 2. J. Kitchell.	
Arithmetical Race (Senior):—1. Abdum; 2. A. H. Esmail.	
Arithmetical Race (Junior):—1. Manche Ram; 2. S. Abdullah.	
Masters' Race:—1. Mr. M. A. Khan.	
One Mile:—1. Mohammed Dawood; 2. A. R. Khan.	
Old Boys' Race:—1. A. J. Hussain; 2. A. M. Abbas.	
Consolation Race:—1. A. B. Hassan; 2. S. M. Bux; 3. O. Talip.	
Senior Championship:—A. R. Khan.	
Junior Championship:—Ismail Ali.	

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CLUB "A" FOR TO-DAY'S
MATCH.

The following will represent the Club "A" against a Navy "A" to-day at 5 p.m. on the Club ground:—

S. J. H. Fox; H. V. Koop; G. A. L. Plummer; I. A. Ross; W. D. Johnson; Green; Prophet; Milford; J. H. McNehey; W. R. Andrews; W. Hartley; Cochrane; W. J. Kerr; J. B. Atkinson and Hobbin.	
--	--

Referee: Mr. C. E. Holmes.

Hammond not out	136
Leyland not out	31
Extras	2

Total (for one wicket dec.) 223
Fall of the wicket: 1 for 180.

O. M. R. W.	
Bell	22 8 45 0
Catterall	10 0 37 0
Quinn	19 4 42 0
Vincent	25 7 66 1
McMillan	9 0 31 0
South Africa—2nd innings.	
I. J. Stedie, b Tate	0
B. Mitchell, c Chapman b White	13
S. Currow, c Hammond, b Voce	9
H. W. Taylor not out	64
R. H. Catterall, b Hammond	19
H. B. Cameron, b Hammond	8
H. G. Deane, c Duckworth, b Allom	8
Q. McMillan, c Chapman, b White	1
A. J. Bell not out	0
Extras	18
Total (for 2 wickets)	145
Fall of the wickets: 1 for 0, 2 for 27, 3 for 47, 4 for 105, 5 for 116, 6 for 136, 7 for 157, 8 for 145.	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.	
Tate	9 3 12 1
Voce	12 3 14 1
J. C. White	18 4 33 8
M. J. C. Allom	11 0 27 1
Hammond	11 6 9 2
Leyland	9 1 32 0

"WILD BILL" BREAKS
A COURSE RECORD.Wonderful Golf in
Manila.

FILIPINO "PROS." BEATEN.

"Wild Bill" Mehlhorn and Bobby Cruickshank, who are to be seen again at Fanling Old Course next Sunday, appear to have struck their best form in the series of matches they are now engaged in against the Filipino professionals, Larry Montes, and R. Gonzales, in Manila.

Record Broken.

A Reuter's message received this morning, states:—"Bill" Mehlhorn and Bobby Cruickshank won the first eighteen-hole match from Montes and Gonzales by 5 and 4. Mehlhorn put up an outstanding performance, returning a 66, thus breaking the course record of 67, put up by Griswold, the Pacific Coast golfer, in 1923.

Montes had a 70. Cruickshank 74, and Gonzales went round in 80. Mehlhorn and Cruickshank leave here for Hong Kong on Friday.

Remarkable Play.

"Wild Bill's" round represents a truly remarkable performance, the course of the Manila Golf Club at Calocan being by no means an easy one. The scores augur well for the return appearance of the popular professionals in a four-ball foursome on Sunday, as they have expressed their determination to try for a course record.

Our Sports Diary.

LOCAL

GOLF—Friday—First Round of Ladies' Championship. Sunday—Exhibition Four-Ball Game, Cruickshank and Mehlhorn, Fanling; Semi-final, K.G.C. Junior Championship. February 1—Second Round Junior Championship, Fanling. February 10—Junior Section, Championship, R.H.K.G.C. (First round).

FANLING HUNT—To-day—Hunters' Arms.

Sunday—17 Pine Tree Hill, 25 1/2/30 milestone.

January 28—Race Course.

January 31—Snn Valley Camp.

RUGBY FOOTBALL—To-day—Club "A" v. Navy (Happy Valley).

February 8—Club v. Navy (Triangular Tournament).

Saturday—Club v. Army (Triangular Tournament).

FOOTBALL—Saturday—First Division—Chinese Athletic v. St. Joseph's; Club v. South China; Police F.C. v. Kowloon F.C.; Borderers v. Argyls; Royal Artillery v. Club de Recreation; Second Division—Navy v. Eastern; St. Joseph's v. University; Chinese Athletic v. Club; South China v. Borderers; Kowloon F.C. v. Club de Recreation; Royal Artillery v. Argyls; Third Division—E.A.S.C. v. South China; Borderers v. R.A.O.C.; Royal Engineers v. Royal Air Force; Chinese Athletic v. Ewa.

CRICKET—Saturday—Division I—Hong Kong C.C. v. Civil Service C.C. (L.); Indian R.C. v. Navy (F.); Division II—University v. Police (L.); Royal Engineers v. Indian R.C. (L.); Civil Service C.C. v. Hong Kong C.C. (L.).

RACING—February 15—Fanling Hunt Club's Steeplechase Meeting.

February 28—March 7—Annual Race Meeting.

March 14—First Extra Race Meeting.

FENCING—Monday—Fencing Club Meeting, Yacht Club, 5.15 p.m.

HOCKEY—Slim Shield—Club v. Army, U.S.R.C. ground, 4.30 p.m.

BOXING—To-night—Army Individual Championship, City Hall.

ATHLETICS—March 15 and 16—Hong Kong v. Canton Universities.

HOME.

FOOTBALL—Saturday—English Cup—Fourth Round. RUGBY FOOTBALL—Saturday—Scotland v. France, Paris.

HOCKEY.

WIN FOR THE KOWLOON
LADIES.

At King's Park yesterday afternoon, the Kowloon Ladies' Hockey Club team met and defeated the St. Andrew's Ladies' Hockey Club XI, by three goals to one.

The game opened at a great pace with both sides sharing the exchanges. St. Andrew's burst through and Miss Margaret Woolley scored. From the bully-off Kowloon took up the attack and Miss M. George equalised, this same player putting her side in the lead just before half-time. Mid-field play became the order when the second half started. Both sides furnished numerous attacks on the goals, but without gaining much advantage. However, Miss George, through a misunderstanding on the part of Mrs. H. Rose (St. Andrew's captain) scored, and thus completed the "hat-trick".

INTERPORT TRIAL GAME
DISAPPOINTING

COLONY STARS OFF COLOUR

FUNG KING-CHEUNG AND A. V. GOSANO
HAVE A FIELD DAY.

PROBABLES' DECISIVE WIN

In a disappointing and uninteresting game, the interport trial, played on the Club ground, Happy Valley, resulted in a decisive win for the Probables by eight goals to one.

Both teams showed a small crowd nothing near their best form, with perhaps the exception of Hay, who turned out in place of Oram as the Probables' pivot. Fung King-cheung was a live wire in the "Probables" forward line, and he shared the goals with A. V. Gosano, who has not yet returned to anything like his true form. The failure of Joynson, in the Army goal during the opening half was the obvious reason for the three-goal margin at the interval, but this player was responsible for a number of splendid saves during the latter part of the game.

Neat Passing.

The Probables kicked off and made ground on the left for Ip Pak-wa to shoot, but Joynson punched out and Williams cleared. Yeoman then robbed Hay and put Sansom away, who passed to Eynon for the latter to kick behind. A neat bout of passing between Hedley and Segelan enabled the inside man to put B. Gosano in possession, and he rated away to centre where Fung King-cheung headed the ball past Joynson, to open the Probables' account, after five minutes.

The Probables kept up their pressure for a time, but Segelan shot for Williams to clear. A minute later Ip Pak-wa ran down and put across a splendid pass to Segelan, but the latter was pulled up for offside, and a good chance was lost.

From a corner kick sent in by B. Gosano, the ball hovered around the Army goalmouth for a time, but a free kick relieved pressure and the Army transferred play for Sansom to test Clarke with a glorious drive; a minute later Rial sent in a shot which Clarke carried behind, but the flag kick was cleared. However, the Army came up again with Sansom in possession, and he sent over a centre into the goalmouth, but Clarke cleared before any inside man raced up and a dangerous situation was thwarted.

Clarke Non-phussed.

A good piece of work by Eynon enabled Sansom to get away and from the centre Loudon hooked the ball over his head towards goal and Bishop, in an attempt to head clear, flicked the ball into his own goal, giving Clarke no earthly chance of saving. From the kick off B. Gosano again went away and from the perfect centre, his brother headed the ball into the net, to add to the Probables' score. Joynson appeared to be slow anticipating the shot as he made no attempt to save what appeared to be a slow travelling ball. A Gosano then booted the ball into the Army goalmouth where Joynson was penalised for carrying, but from the kick Williams, who at this stage was easily the best back on the field, cleared the ball to transfer play. A splendid cut-in by Sansom was wasted a few minutes later, when, almost on the goal line, that wing-man lobbed the ball into the goalmouth and Bishop had plenty of time to make an unhindered clearance. The Probables then returned and Yeoman kicked behind, but from the flag kick, Joynson punched out and a minute later was just in time to block a shot from Segelan with his body.

Insides Slow.

Williams then cleared well to send his forwards away but the good work by the wingers was wasted by the slowness of the inside men and the Probables again broke away to score a gift goal through Fung King-cheung, who was allowed to receive Gosano's pass and shoot without any attempt being made to tackle and rob him. Play at this stage was far from interesting owing to too many mistakes being made, passes were going astray in plenty and the game appeared to lack "pep".

Louden sent in a hard drive which went straight to Clarke and a minute later Fung was neatly robbed by Rial, whose pass to Sansom enabled the latter to cut in, but he shot wide.

Badly Bungled.

Segelan was at fault a minute later when he badly bungled a good opening and the ball was

cleared for Loudon to again bring Clarke into action with a fast shot. The Probables again raided and after Fung had brought Joynson to his knees to save, the goalkeeper conceded a corner to Ip Pak-wa, whose shot had gone a yard wide. From the flag kick A. V. Gosano beat Joynson again by heading into the net.

Close on the interval the Army transferred and Sansom forced a corner, but his flag kick was headed wide by Davies. Play was then taken to the other end, where A. Gosano sent in a terrific shot which went just wide. The Army returned for Li Tin-sang to clear from Sansom.

Half-time—
Probables 4
The Army 1

Two Changes.

On the resumption, the Army made two changes, Harris coming in for Sansom and Hughes taking the place of Lanson on the other wing. A neat piece of passing saw the Probables make ground. Ip Pak-wa ran through and centred for A. V. Gosano to put to Fung and that player had the easiest of tasks in beating Joynson from close in, to register the Probables' fifth goal.

A minute later B. Gosano cut in and shot for Joynson to bring off a splendid one-handed save, but Fung was on the spot and caught the ball as it bounced out to send in a hard drive against the post, and the ball rebounded into the net, to score the Probables' sixth.

From the kick-off, the Probables were up again, but Rial cleared, only for the ball to return immediately, and play hung around the Army goalmouth for a number of minutes, but Eynon and his men succeeded in keeping the opposition at bay. At this stage the Army were unfortunate in losing Eynon, through a foot injury, but their forwards broke away and McQuade shot over the bar when well placed.

A minute later Clarke brought off one of his spectacular saves from Davies. Eynon, who had only strained a foot muscle, then returned, but the Probables got away and A. V. Gosano ran through the defence like a hare, and scored with a splendid shot, which gave Joynson no chance. A glimpse of Gosano's true form.

Splendid Pass.

Hedley sent over a centre which put the Army goal in jeopardy, but Joynson conceded a corner and the flag kick was cleared and Rial put through a splendid pass for Harris to get away and centre, but Bishop cleared in the nick of time. Play at this period appeared to buck up and A. V. Gosano thrilled the spectators with a number of shots which went near. Once again the Probables' forwards ran through and from A. V. Gosano's pass, Ip Pak-wa centred for the ball to run along the top of the crossbar and drop on to the top of the net.

After a melee in front of the Army goal a free kick relieved pressure, but Hay robbed Loudon and took the ball down in fine style to be beaten by Mullane, who cleared for Davies to shoot miserably wide. The Army then had a period of attacking but the good work of Eynon, Rial and Yeoman was wasted through the slowness of the inside men, with the result that several minutes pressure came to an end without success for the Army, and the Probables returned for A. V. Gosano to send in a stinging shot which Joynson held splendidly and cleared.

Neatly Robbed.

The Probables then went away again but their short passing in front of goal alleviated them nothing and Eynon cleared to put McQuade through but Bishop neatly robbed the Scot and cleared. Just on time Yeoman took a free kick and the ball flashed just past the foot of the post, a near thing, and from the goal kick B. Gosano, gaining possession, raced down the line and made a perfect centre for A. V. Gosano to head the ball into the net, scoring the Probables' eighth goal, a minute from time.

Result—
Probables 8
Army 1

Artificer Bombardier Brown lined out the following players:—
Probables: Clarke, Li Tin-sang and Bishop; Hedley, Hay and Dungan; F. Gosano, Segelan, A. V. Gosano, Fung King-cheung and Ip Pak-wa.
The Army: Joynson, Mullane and Williams; Rial, Eynon and Yeoman; Sansom, Davies, Loudon, McQuade and Lanson.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this. Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per
THURSDAY, JANUARY 22.	
Shanghai and Swatow	Soochow.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.	
Europe via Negapatam (Letters and Papers, London, Dec. 25, 1930)	Hakone Maru
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London, Jan. 3)	Katori Maru
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24.	
Shanghai	Rondo.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1930)	President Johnson
SUNDAY, JANUARY 25.	
Japan and Amoy	Tijiwong
Manila	President Jackson
Canada, U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 3)	Empress of Asia
MONDAY, JANUARY 26.	
Calcutta and Straits	Yuen Sang
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, Jan. 2)	President Taft
TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.	
Amoy	Tjikembang
Japan	Ginyo Maru
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28.	
Java and Manila	Tijlmanock.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21.	
Amoy	Tainan 3.30 p.m.
Samshui & Wuchow	Kochow 4 p.m.
Amoy	Kumsang 5 p.m.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 22.	
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Chungking 8.30 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Menado Maru 8.30 a.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island	Kamo Maru (Due Thursday Island, Feb. 4.) Registration Jan. 22, 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea 3 p.m.
Foochow	Huichow 5 p.m.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning 2 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan and *Europe via Siberia	Hakone Maru 3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Katori Maru (Due Marseilles, Feb. 22.) G.P.O.
Registration Jan. 23, 4.30 p.m.	Registration Jan. 24, 8.45 a.m.
Letters Jan. 24, 9 a.m.	Letters Jan. 24, 9.30 a.m.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24.	
*Swatow and Foochow	Cheong Shing 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 25.	
Bangkok via Swatow	Kalkan 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru 9 a.m.
MONDAY, JANUARY 26.	
Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *Europe via San Francisco	President Jackson (Due San Francisco, Feb. 18.) Parcels Jan. 26, 3 p.m. Registration Jan. 26, 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.
Shanghai and *Europe via Siberia	President Jackson Registration Jan. 26, 5 p.m. Letters 6 p.m.
Amoy	Yuen Sang 5 p.m.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Huiching 1 p.m.
Swatow	Huang Sang 5 p.m.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Yang 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Comorin (Due Marseilles, Feb. 27.) G.P.O.
Parcels Jan. 30, 4.30 p.m.	Parcels Jan. 30, 5 p.m.
Registration Jan. 31, 9 a.m.	Registration Jan. 31, 9.45 a.m.
Letters Jan. 31, 10 a.m.	Letters Jan. 31, 10.30 a.m.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.	
Japan	Ginyo Maru 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1.	
Sandakan	Yu Sang 9 a.m.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.	
Shanghai, Japan & Honolulu, & *San Francisco	Asama Maru (Due San Francisco Feb. 25 & *Europe via Siberia.) Registrations Feb. 3, 5 p.m. Letters Feb. 4, 8.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5.	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America, *Europe via Vancouver, B.C.	Empress of Japan. (Due Vancouver B.C. Feb. 20 *Europe via Siberia.) Parcels Feb. 4, 5 p.m. Registration Feb. 5, 9.15 a.m. Letters Feb. 5, 10 a.m.

*Superscribed correspondence only.

MEANING OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 3.)

and are realizable in one's everyday experience. With this impetus, one usually presses on in his study and investigation with renewed interest and eagerness.

At first one is inclined to search in Christian Science for some specific form of prayer or treatment. He wants a rule or formula by which to pray. Mrs. Eddy undoubtedly foresaw this weakness in human reasoning, and provided in the Manual, or laws of the church, that there are no formulas for treatment or teaching in Christian Science. Thus she provided against the error of the ages, which Jesus condemned in his rebukings of the scribes and Pharisees of his time.

In Christian Science, one does not pray as a supplicant, imploring alms, but rather as an heir-at-law, endeavouring to possess that which is his by right of inheritance. An heir-at-law does not beg for his portion—he fulfils the conditions demanded by establishing his identity and his relationship to the testator. He resists and repels whatever is antagonistic to his claim. He denounces and exposes the false claimant, and thus achieves his rightful ownership. In Christian Science one often hears the expression "doing one's work," meaning this process of establishing a clear realization of one's identity and relationship as a child of God.

In accord with the word of the Bible, one affirms and declares that he is God's child, that he is God's image and likeness. He declares and claims that his heritage as God's child is good, and is only good. If aught presents itself to his consciousness that is not good, be it sin or sickness, he denies its existence, because God made all that is good and He made only good, and there is no other creator.

Let us consider, then, the process of reasoning, or treatment, in the case of disease. We shall take Jesus' work as a model, when he was called to see and heal Peter's mother-in-law, who was ill with a great fever. It is not recorded that he felt her pulse, or her fevered brow, to detect the intensity of her sickness. The record says that he stood over her and rebuked the fever, and it left her. Of course this does not mean that he talked to the fever as to a person, but he challenged the claim of fever. He denied its reality; he rebuked the belief of fever entertained by the woman and those around her. Then please observe what happened—immediately "she arose, and ministered unto them," thus indicating clearly that she no longer feared the disease; that she no longer believed that it had any power over her, and that she was free.

As soon, then, as her consciousness was freed from the false beliefs of disease and weakness, she was well. There was no period of convalescence, but she immediately was up and about her regular duties. This proves the point that is made in Christian Science, that man is never really sick. One suffers because of his fears and his false belief, and as soon as they are destroyed he is well. Is not this exactly what Jesus brought out when he said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free?"

Of course, the statement that man is never really sick is not meant to dispute that human beings do become ill and do require loving attention and healing ministrations. When Christian Science declares that man is never really sick, it refers to the perfect, spiritual man of God's creation—the man whose creation is spoken of in the first chapter of Genesis. The false sense of man, or the "mortal man" as he is sometimes called in Christian Science, is that which must be corrected and healed; and to that end, effort is being directed in Christian Science. This is clearly the point made by the apostle Paul when he counsels the early Christians to "put off ... the old man,

which is corrupt; ... and that ye put on the new man, ... created in righteousness and true holiness."

Through proper study and understanding of God's perfect creation as recorded in the Bible, and spiritually interpreted in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Christian Scientists do believe that the ill and discords of this human existence can be largely overcome. This is surely in accord with the promises and experiences of Jesus of Nazareth and his disciples. The vigour of the Christian Science movement, and the many instances of physical healing under its practice, bear eloquent testimony that Christian Science is founded upon the "spiritual Rock" that is Christ, spoken of by Paul in his letter to the Corinthians.

Again, let us consider the case of Jarius' daughter, who was raised from the dead. When the father first sought Jesus' help, he stated that she was quite ill, but while they were coming to the house, we read that she died, and upon arrival Jesus was met with the statement that she was dead. His only comment was to the father, to whom he said, "Fear not; believe only, and she shall be made whole." Then Jesus went into the house, and rebuked the belief of death, saying to the mourners, "The damsel is not dead, but sleepeth." He went then into the room where the child lay, and taking her by the hand, called, "Maid, arise," whereupon she arose straightway and walked. Here again is the process of denial and affirmation. Jesus denied the claim of death. He said she is not dead. In effect it was saying, There is no death. It should not be difficult for one to believe that death is unreal and untrue. Surely if God is Life, then He never causes death, and since God is the only cause, the only power, there is no cause of death; therefore, no death. What a burden of fear and depression will be lifted from the world's thought when we no longer believe in death. What a breath of joy, of strength, of courage, and of endurance will come to us when we really believe that life is eternal. Remembering Jesus' words, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death," how can we doubt the destruction of the belief in death?

Now let us consider a case of absent treatment found in Jesus' experience, the case of the centurion's servant. Here the request came to Jesus to heal the servant, and Jesus, response; started for the home of the centurion; but the centurion, being a man of faith, protested, and told Jesus it would be sufficient for Jesus to speak the word and the servant would be healed. In that case the centurion did not need to be convinced by argument of the nothingness of disease; he already recognized Jesus' spiritual authority, and asked him to speak the word, having full confidence in the healing result. Jesus approved of the centurion's faith, and said to him, "As thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee," and his servant was healed in the same hour. Here again was the denial of the claim or belief of sickness not in word but in thought, and then the realization that the servant was well, and it was so.

In like manner can one take other healings mentioned in the Bible, and always will be found in effect the denial of the claim of sickness or death, and the affirmation or declaration of health and life. Likewise, in Christian Science, one always denies the reality of the discordant sense, whatever it may appear to be. Then one always declares the fact of perfect creation or being. It is not in any sense the exercise of imagination or will-power to correct the discordant sense. It is the calm, clear reasoning and reasonable interpretation of the Bible account of creation, wherein all of God's creation, including man, is declared to be "very good."

Business Problems. Christian Science takes the position that God, being infinite good, is the author of good in every direction, or, as Mrs. Eddy expresses it in another way, "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals" (Science and Health, p. 18).

Through the application of this reasoning, many men and women are working out harmoniously the so-called business problems of life. Let us consider this briefly, by taking the case of one out of employment, seeking a position. In accord with this Science, one might first declare and know that all of God's creation is designed to present an harmonious and perfect manifestation. In other words, all of God's ideas being "very good" must co-operate harmoniously. Then one might reason: I want to do something useful and helpful, and there must be something useful and helpful for me to do. In such cases one must reason unselfishly, even lovingly, as well as sensibly. Perhaps here, too, the element of fear enters prominently. One may be afraid that there is no opportunity for him; that his income, being stopped, his family will accordingly suffer. A very little reasoning, however, should dissipate the fear. My heavenly Father cares for me. I live, move, and have my being in Him, and there is nothing to fear. Having overcome the fear, one can

EXCHANGES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—	
Bank, wire	11 1/2
Bank, on demand	11 1/2
Bank, 4 months' sight	11 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	1/— 5/16
Documentary, 4 months' sight	1/— 7/16
On Paris—	
On demand	609
Credits, 4 months' sight	640
On New York—	
On demand	23 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	24 1/2
On Bombay—	
Wire	65 1/2
On demand	65 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Wire	65 1/2
On demand	65 1/2
On Singapore—	
On demand	41 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand	47 1/2
On Shanghai—	
On demand	Tls. 75
Dollar	3 1/2 % dis.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	47 1/2
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	1/— 5/16
Silver (per oz.)	13 1/2
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	Nominal
Copper Cash	Nominal
Copper Cents	3 1/2 prem.
Rate of Native Interest	3 1/2 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	22 1/2 dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	1 1/2 % prem.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Rugby, Yesterday.	
Paris	123.87 1/2
New York	4.85 11/32
Brussels	34.82 1/2
Geneva	25.09
Amsterdam	12.06 1/2
Milan	92.71 1/2
Berlin	20.43 1/2
Stockholm	18.12 1/2
Copenhagen	18.16 1/2
Oslo	18.16 1/2
Vienna	34.52 1/2
Prague	163 1/2
Helsingfors	192 1/2
Madrid	46.50
Lisbon	108.25
Athens	875
Bucharest	317
Rio	4.17/32
Buenos Aires	3.44 1/2
Montevideo	3.34 1/2
Bombay	1/5 1/2
Shanghai	1/8 1/2
Hong Kong	11 1/2
Yokohama	2/0 15/32
Silver Spot	18 1/2
Silver Forward	18 1/2

—British Wireless Service.

tion that God, being infinite good, is the author of good in every direction, or, as Mrs. Eddy expresses it in another way, "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals" (Science and Health, p. 18).

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE

Opening Daily Official Quotations 21st Jan., 1931.

STOCK	Buy-ers	Sell-ers	Sales	Nom.	Fin. year	Last dividend and when paid
Banks.						
Hong Kong Bank	3020	...	...	...	Dec.	[Final 21 bonus 21 Apr 1930 at 11/—] 7/11 1/2 Pending
Chartered Bank .....	...	...	...	101	Dec.	[Interim 7/11 for 1930] 7/11 1/2 Sep. — 80
Mercantile Bk., A.B. .....	...	...	...	26	Dec.	[Int. 20/11 Apr 1930 1/2 tax] 20/11 Sep. — 80
C. L. .....	...	...	...	121	...	...
Bank of Asia	115	...	...	...	Dec.	20/11 for 1929 Feb. 23, 80
Insurance.						
Canton Ins. ....	...	...	...	1800	Dec.	[Final 27 for 1929] 27/11 —945 May 10, 80
*China Ins. ....	...	...	...	605	Dec.	[Final 10 for 1929] 10/11 —82 May 30, 80
Union Underwriters ..	3.30	...	3.90	...	Dec.	[Interim 24 for 1929] 24/11 —81 May 30, 80
China Fire Ins.	475	...	...	...	Dec.	[Final 20 bonus 20 Apr 1930] 20/11 —818 May 30, 80
H. K. Fire Ins. ....	...	...	...	1300	Dec.	[Interim 81 for 1929] 81/11 —847 Mar. 25, 80
Shipping.						
Douglases .....	...	...	...	281	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
H. K. Steamboats .....	...	20	...	...	Dec.	81/10 for 1929
Indo-China (Pref.) ..	...	...	...	40	Dec.	[Int. 20/11 for 1929] 20/11 —125 Apr. 29, 80
(Def.) .....	...	...	...	47	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Shell Transport .....	...	...	...	74 1/2	Dec.	[Interim 24 Coupon No. 27] 24/11 —818 Apr. 29, 80
Union Waterboats ..	...	...	...	30	Dec.	81/10 for 1929
Mining.						
Benguet	11	...	...	...	Dec.	[Final 40 centavo making Pao 1.20 for 1930] 40/11 Dec. 30, 80
Kailash Mining Ad. ..	...	...	...	30 1/2	June	[Final 40 centavo making Pao 1.20 for 1930] 40/11 Dec. 30, 80
Langkat .....	...	...	...	89	Oct.	[Int. 40 centavo making Pao 1.20 for 1930] 40/11 May 8, 80
S'hai Exploration .....	...	...	...	21	Dec.	None
*Loans .....	...	...	...	...	Dec.	[Interim 20/11 for 1930] 20/11 —818 Apr. 29, 80
*Rauhe .....	...	40	...	...	Mar.	[Second Int. 10/11 for 1930] 10/11 —818 Dec. 18, 80
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.						
H. K. & K. Wharves ..	...	179 1/2	72 1/2	...	Dec.	80 for 1929
H. K. & W. Docks ..	30	...	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
South Ch. Motors ..	...	...	...	10	...	...
*China Providents (old)	3.50	...	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
(new) .....	...	...	...	2.65	Dec.	[Interim 20/11 for 1930] 20/11 —818 Sep. 12, 80
Hongkew .....	...	...	...	284	Dec.	[Int. 20 for 1929] 20/11 —818 Feb. 25, 80
N. Engineerings .....	...	...	...	61	Dec.	[Int. 20 for 1929] 20/11 —818 July 30, 80
Shanghai Docks .....	...	...	...	106	Apr.	[Int. 20 for 1929] 20/11 —818
Land, Hotels & Buildings.						
*H. K. & S. Hotels ..	12.85	...	12.80/85	...	Dec.	50 cents for 1929
H.K. Lands (old) ..	81 1/2	...	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
(new A)	85	...	...	...	Dec.	[Final 20 making 20 Apr 1930] 20/11 Pending
(new B)	80	...	...	...	Dec.	[Int. 20/11 for 1929] 20/11 —818 July 31, 80
Shanghai Lands .....	...	...	...	...	Dec.	[Int. 20/11 for 1929] 20/11 —818 May 7, 80
Humphreys (Cum Res.)	...	...	...	17 1/2	Dec.	81 cents for 1929
*Rights .....	...	...	...	3	Dec.	[Int. 20/11 for 1929] 20/11 —818 Sep. 4, 80
H. K. Estates .....	...	9.80	...	...	Dec.	[Int. 20 cent a/c for 1930] 20/11 —818 July 31, 80
Chinese Estates .....	...	...	87	...	Feb.	80 for year 22-2-30
Cotton Mills.						
*Ewo Cotton .....	...	...	...	14	Dec.	[Final 20/11 for 1929] 20/11 —818 Mar. 17, 80
Shanghai Cotton .....	...	...	...	90 1/2	Dec.	[Int. 25 for half year 31-10-30] 25/11 —818 Nov. 29, 80
Zoong Sing	10	...	...	...	June	[Int. 20 for year 30-4-30] 20/11 —818 Oct. 11, 80
Public Utilities.						
*H. K. Tramways ..	17.00	17.70	...	...	Dec.	[Interim 40 cents a/c for 1930] 40/11 —818 Aug. 27, 80
Peak Tram (old) ..	...	...	14 1/2	...	Apr.	[80 cts. on old] for year (old on new) 30-4-30
(new) .....	...	...	6 1/2	...	Apr.	...
Suz Feries .....	...	94	94 1/2	...	Dec.	81 for 1929
*China Light	25 1/2	...	26.40/1	...	Sept.	[Final 50 cts. a/c yr. 30-9-30] 50/11 —818 Dec. 15, 80
H. K. Electric .....	...	...	31 1/2	...	Dec.	81 for 1929
Macao .....	...	...	23	...	Dec.	...
Sandakan Light .....	...	...	12	...	June	None
H.K. Tels. fully paid	...	...	35 1/2	...	Dec.	[Int. 40 cents a/c for 1930] 40/11 —818 Aug. 1, 80
H.K. Tels. part paid	...	...	23	...	Dec.	[Int. 40 cents a/c for 1930] 40/11 —818 Aug. 1, 80
China Buss .....	...	...	19 1/2	...	Dec.	[Int. 40 for 1929] 40/11 —818 Feb. 25, 80
S'pore Traction (Ord.)	...	...	7/10	...	Sept.	[1/10 on preference shares] 1/10 —818 Feb. 6, 80
(Pref.) .....	...	...	19 1/2	...	Sept.	[subject to income tax] 19 1/2 —818
Industrials.						
China Sugars .....	...	...	...	80 1/2	...	In Liquidation. ...
Malayan Sugars .....	...	...	...	37	Dec.	[Int. 3 for 1929] 3/11 —818 Apr. 11, 80
Cald Merg. Ord. ....	...	...	...	10 1/2	Dec.	[7.00 (E. 0.00) 7 months 1929] 7/11 —818 Apr. 30, 80
Ind. Ord. ....	...	...	...	10.40	...	...
Canton Ice .....	...	...	...	8.50	July	None
*Cements (com.) ..	...	17 1/2	...	...	Dec.	[80 cents on old] for 1929 80/11 —818 Mar. 19, 80
(old)	12 1/2	...	...	...	...	[80 cents on new] 80/11 —818
(new) .....	...	...	...	5.20	...	...
H. K. Ropes .....	...	18 1/2	13.60	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Stores, &c.						
Dairy Farm (old) ..	26	...	...	...	Dec.	81/10 for 1929
(new) .....	...	...	...	24 1/2	Dec.	70 cents for year 31-12-29
Watsons .....	...	...	12.00	...	Oct.	...
Der A Wings .....	...	...	...	1	...	...
Lanc Crawfords .....	...	...	...	...	Feb.	Last dividend for year 22-2-29
Mackintosh .....	...	...	...	19	Feb.	81 for year 22-2-29
Sincors .....	...	...	...	181	...	...
Wm. Powells .....	...	...	...	2.55	Feb.	25 cents for year 22-2-29
Venezuela Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.						
H.K. Amuse. (C. R.)	23 1/2	...	...	...	Mar.	81/10 for year 21-3-30
(Rights) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ch. Entertainment ..	...	...	...	12 1/2	...	...
H. K. Construction ..	...	...	...	5.20	Dec.	None
B. Ind. G. Bonds ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. K. Govt. Loans ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Speculative shares *Sales to Shanghai						

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MEANING OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 9.)

then decide what he has to give, and then his task, instead of its being to get a position, becomes a search for an opportunity to give something.

I heard recently of a man of mature years, being in search of a position. At every place to which he applied he was told he was too old. Then some one showed him how he was seeking to get, instead of to give, and at the next place he talked differently. He didn't ask for a job, but began to tell the man in charge what he had to give, and how willing he was to give, and how valuable his services would be. He soon interested the employer and was given a trial. He then applied himself intelligently to give some of the qualities he had mentioned—promptness, intelligence, loyalty, honesty, patience, industry, and such like, until his employer soon saw that he had made himself so valuable that he had, in effect, created a permanent place for himself in the business activity, and he was permitted to organise a department where he carried on satisfactorily to himself and to his employer. Along this line I have heard a number of interesting instances of how different ones were apparently failing in their business experience, until they realised through scientific thinking that one's job and one's business is to give and not to get.

Let us consider a particular type of business for an illustration, such as the transportation business, or railroading. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 123), "Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves things into thoughts, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas." How can railroading be resolved into thought? What does it represent in thought? One might easily observe that it means freedom, safety, comfort, progress, activity, beauty, joy, education, peace, and many other satisfactory states of mind. As human thinking has improved, note how methods of transportation have changed—going from ox cart to horse-drawn vehicles, then to steam-propelled carriages on water and on land, then to the very common motor vehicles, and now to flying machines.

I remember only a very few years back, when it was common talk to say the railroads were on the decline, because of the automobile and motor bus. Forward-looking railroad men, though, soon began to improve their systems by utilising the motor bus, and now this year of 1929 has seen several trans-continental combinations of rail and air travel. The wise railroader, then, instead of thinking in terms of things, gives his attention to thoughts—to speed, safety, economy, comfort, and so forth.

I recall some years ago when I was planning my first ocean travel, I heard some one say of a certain steamship line, "Their motto is 'Never a life lost.'" You may not be surprised to hear that I immediately began to consider my passage on one of those ships. If one were planning a journey by rail and there were several lines to be considered, "one would naturally favour the line whose reputation for safety, comfort, beauty, accommodation, et cetera, was most favourably reported. Thus, the management's first thought is to give something to the public. Naturally, then, the giving attracts patronage, and that, in turn, makes dividends for stockholders, which proves that the most successful business will be the one that gives most."

As a traveller, I have more or less interest in hotels and their handling of business, and have at times compared the efforts in different hotels. I remember observing in one hotel among the instructions to employees this pertinent clause: "The guest is always right." You may be sure that it was in a hotel which was popular with the public.

These specific instances are significant not in themselves, but in their indication of the trend of thought among successful business men, and toward that which is really scientific and in accord with God's law. Note Jesus' words on the subject, "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

Slain and Salvation.

To those uninitiated in Christian Science it has sometimes seemed that nothing is done in Christian Science toward the healing of sin, but the fact is, that the whole course of Christian Science is an effort to destroy sin and the effects of sinful beliefs. As comprehended in Christian Science, sin embraces not only the well-recognised instances of de-

parture from the universally established codes of honesty, morality, justice, et cetera, but any belief in the power of aught that is not of God. Indeed, Christian Science adopts as its standard for man's conduct the standard raised by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount. It does teach that in reality there is no sin, even as there is no disease, but mortal man, who believes in the pleasure and pain of the senses, needs to be healed of these false beliefs, and when they are destroyed for him through understanding, he ceases to indulge them, and then the sin ceases—is destroyed; and Christian Science teaches that the destruction of sin is the forgiveness thereof. Christian Science does not teach that sin is without punishment. Inevitably what a man sows, that will he also reap, and "he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption."

Christ Jesus.

Along with the discussion of salvation comes the consideration of the mission of Jesus of Nazareth. Christian Science does not teach that man is saved from anything simply because of the sacrifice that Jesus made. It teaches that Jesus of Nazareth was all that is claimed for him in the Bible. He was the Son of God; he was born of a virgin; he did rise from the tomb, and he did ascend in spiritual consciousness until he was no longer visible to human eyes. It accepts Jesus as the Way-shower, as the example of a perfect life, and teaches that man should so pattern their lives and thought that they may be able to do all the works that he did, even as he promised they might, who believed in him.

Christian Science, however, teaches that there is a distinction between Jesus the man, of Nazareth, and the Christ. In the textbook of Christian Science is a full and clarifying discussion of this distinction. The human Jesus manifested the Christ and expressed more of the Christ than has any other human being, but the Christ, or Truth, as understood in Christian Science, is the expression of the spiritual nature of God, and may be expressed and reflected by each one as thought rises in spiritual purity and perception.

Universal Healing.

In his teaching Jesus made it very plain that all needs are to be met through understanding and applying God's power. He invited all who had troubles and burdens to come to him for healing; and a careful study of his teaching shows that he touched on all the human problems. Christian Science also offers, in its universal application, relief from every human discord.

One of the commonest complaints among men is of lack—lack of friends, lack of family, lack of supply, lack of work, lack of home. The whole lack is comprised in one lack; that is, lack of understanding of God. If God is all good—is Mind, Love, Soul, Spirit, Life—and if a man reflects God, with all that God is, he certainly can never entertain a sense of lack. A sense of lack indicates that mortal man is failing, or refusing to recognise God's omnipresence, and his readiness is to open his eyes—open his consciousness to a recognition of God. In the Old Testament it is related that Elisha, the man of God, was once the object of some king's wrath, and the king sent an army and surrounded the city in which the prophet dwelt. When the prophet's servant went forth in the morning, and saw this hostile force, he was greatly frightened, and wanted to know what could be done. Elisha told him to fear not; that they had God, and their protection was assured. Then he prayed that the young man's eyes might be opened. Then something happened to the young man: He was no longer afraid. He beheld the angelic host, and instead of being made a prisoner the prophet took all the invaders prisoners.

So in what is called the practice or use of Christian Science one frequently, by reason of improved understanding, sees joy and harmony come out of a situation that appears to be fraught with loss and destruction. I knew a Christian Scientist some years ago who was holding an elective position in a Middle Western city. Having been so placed for years, he gradually, according to the human tendency, looked upon the position as his source of supply. However, in a recurring election he was defeated. Then his friends began to sympathise with him, and bemoan his untimely loss, as friends sometimes do, but he, instead of accepting the situation as defeat, began truly to consider his relationship to God. Using his knowledge of Christian Science in a practical way, he saw that God had not changed; that God had not taken anything from him, and that it was his privilege and opportunity to prove that he understood some-

thing of God's provision for His creatures. He cheerfully and happily applied himself to the work that seemed available at the moment, declaring that his heavenly Father would make proper provision for him as he opened his eyes and was able to see God's plan. Within less than a year there came to him an opening in an entirely different activity, from a source that he had never humanly considered, where he has been abundantly blessed during the intervening years.

If one believes that he can be without God's care, then he may easily fall into the error of belief in lack; but, on the other hand, suppose one is firmly and understandingly convinced that God is always caring for him; he will never even think in terms of lack. If one position seems no longer to be for him, he will not fear that he is out of work. He will rather reason that he has another position looking for him and needing him, and is must be alert and active to meet that need. Or, if one source of supply seems closed to him, he will not be fearful, but assume that God is awakening him to larger things, and he must be alert to see what is calling him. If, for some particular companionship seems to be lacking, one will not stop to grieve, but know that in the infinite heart of divine Love are countless manifestations of helpful companionship, and he will need the call to see what Love would have him do.

So, one may run the gamut of human experiences, and always find in his consciousness of God's ever-present goodness an opportunity for blessing, rather than for unhappiness, proving Paul's statement, "All things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose."

Conclusion.

But some may complain of the prospect and programme of Christian Science and say such results and such conditions as you speak of are ideal. Certainly they are ideal; they are the ideal pictured by prophets, and made practical and effective in Jesus' ministry; and he promised that we could do not only what he did, but greater works than his. His call to mankind was to be perfect. Shall all really be Christians? Or shall we be content with something less than the perfect, something that is not of God?

As one looks about him, he sees enlightened progress on every hand. Men are trying for better things. Our great nation is trying to do away with drink. Our "President" has called on all the people to make law enforcement effective. The nations of the world have declared there shall be no more war. Are not all these mighty efforts significant of idealism in the world consciousness? Is it not the heaven of Christ, Truth, that will eventually leave the whole lump of human consciousness? Shall those who boldly call themselves Christians be found in the rear, rather than in the vanguard of advancing humanity?

Nearly two thousand years ago the great Master and Teacher sent forth his little band of faithful followers to preach the good news, to heal the sick, to raise the dead, and to them he gave this marvellous promise which is our heritage: "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy; and nothing shall by any means hurt you." Shall we be afraid to attempt to go forth and conquer in his name? But some may say, "The world is not ready for the ideal, the perfect." Has the world ever been ready for any great movement, or for any great leader? Human consciousness is always saying, "Wait, go slowly." But Truth cannot wait. Its demands are imperative, and they who hear its call must be obedient or they shall be deemed unworthy.

It is related that one came to Jesus saying, "Lord, I will follow thee; but let me first go bid them farewell, which are at home at my house." Then Jesus said to him, "No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." There can be no halfway service of God. It is the teaching of the Master, again, that we need to remember. No man can serve two masters. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Christian Science is calling for the highest and best that is in men—is calling for progress and unfoldment. As the individual is aroused to better thinking, better living, better health, better morals, he gradually sees more of God's presence and power and expects a more practical manifestation of this power, until he can indeed realise something of Mrs. Eddy's vision when she says (Science and Health, p. 557), "Divine Science rolls back the clouds of error with the light of Truth, and lifts the curtain on man as never born and as never dying," but as consistent with his creating."

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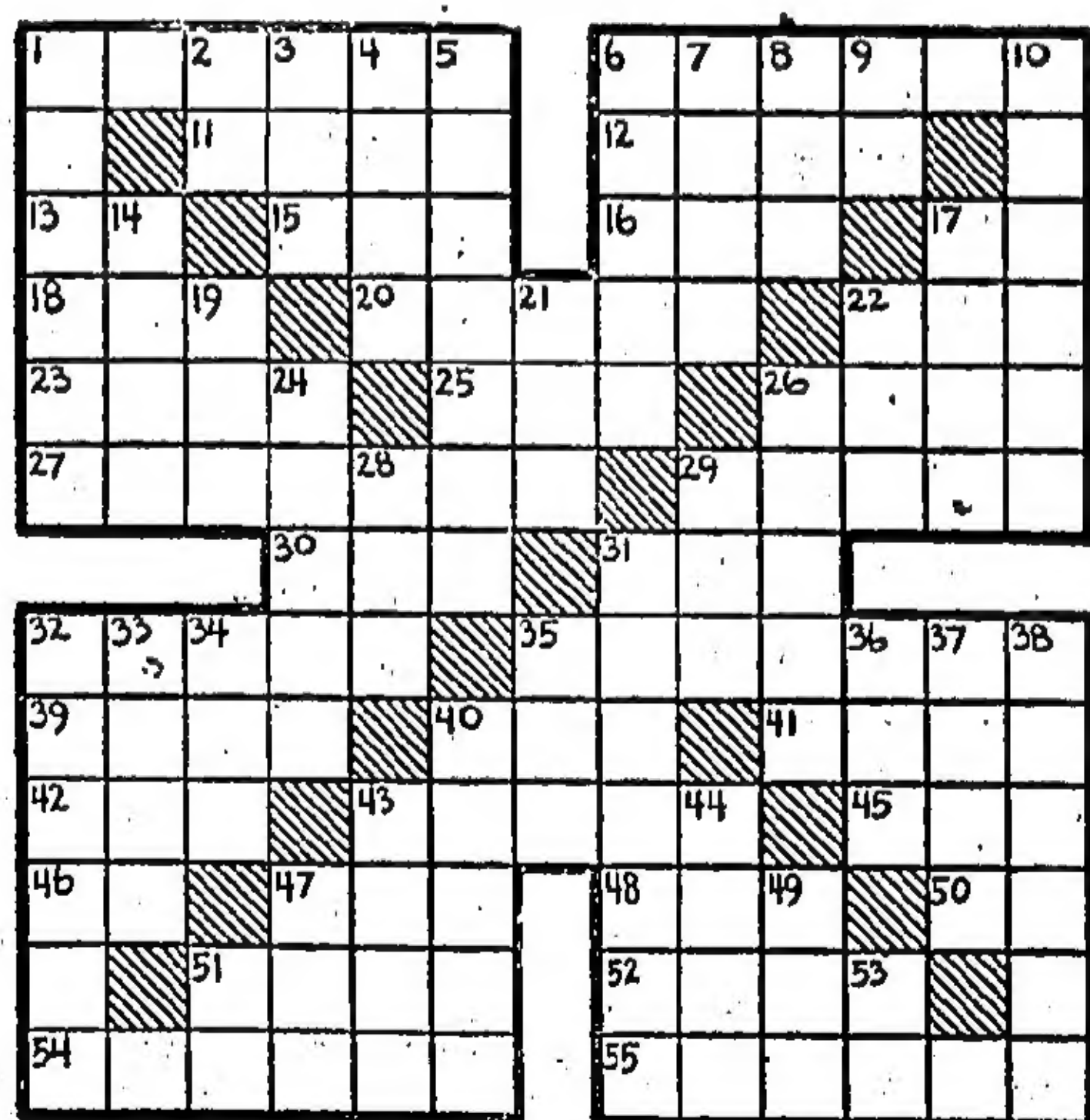
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China Mail Bldg. 3a, Wyndham St.**DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.**(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but
our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic
spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)

- HORIZONTAL**
- 1-Acid
 - 6-Splinter
 - 11-River in N. France
 - 12-Filament
 - 13-Musical note
 - 15-Short sleep
 - 16-Raw metal
 - 17-Indefinite article
 - 18-Diminutive suffix
 - 20-Extreme
 - 22-Tavern
 - 23-Back of the neck
 - 25-A little island, especially inland
 - 26-Combining form.
 - 27-Contemptuous distortion of the features
 - 28-Fruit of the pine
 - 30-Before
 - 31-Tablet
 - 32-Long-legged bird
 - 33-Contract
 - 35-Break
 - 40-Feet, By
 - 41-Comfort
- HORIZONTAL (Cont.)**
- 42-Consumo
 - 43-To squeeze
 - 45-Review (abbr.)
 - 46-Masculine name (short)
 - 47-Pastry
 - 48-Hard-shell fruit.
 - 50-Egyptian sun-god
 - 51-Native of Denmark
 - 52-A metal
 - 54-Declined
 - 55-In eastern countries, a sacred tower
- VERTICAL**
- 1-Appertain
 - 2-Toward
 - 3-A metal
 - 4-Brother of Jacob
 - 5-To refund
 - 6-Not long
 - 7-Center of the rubber industry
 - 8-Falshood
 - 9-Irish (abbr.)
 - 10-A game
 - 14-Twining wings
 - 17-A stake in cards
- VERTICAL (Cont.)**
- 19-Prefix. Upon
 - 21-Blind
 - 22-Masculine name (Russian)
 - 24-To change for the better
 - 26-A cabin
 - 27-Metric land measure
 - 29-Vehicle
 - 31-A vegetable
 - 32-Doctrines
 - 33-Perusa
 - 34-Crawling insect
 - 35-Flying insect
 - 36-Swiss river
 - 37-A river rising in Bohemia
 - 38-A state of W. United States
 - 40-To dress with the back
 - 41-An evergreen tree
 - 44-A section of the Korean
 - 47-Same as Paza
 - 48-To dress (slang)
 - 50-Act
 - 53-Negative reply

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in
to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)**MUSIC • DRAMA • FILMS****ROUND THE CINEMAS****HUGE LINER LOANED FOR
TALKIE.****"ATLANTIC"**

I was recently playing in "Atlantic," which E. A. Dupont directed for British International Pictures, says Evelyn Spilsbury. The scenes were "shot" at Tilbury docks, and a huge liner was loaned for the purpose. Towards midnight the real work began. Mr. Dupont has a marvelous capacity for choosing his types. There were first, second, and stowage passengers on that liner, and some of the stowage boys looked so fierce that we kept as far away from them as possible. The water in the docks was churned up and made rough, the liner heaved, and the Klieg lamps from the shore cast a weird reflection on the dark water as the liner filled with frantic passengers.

Swimming The Thames. We were told to fasten on our life-belts, the life-boats were lowered one by one, the passengers were thrown into them. As one of the terrified passengers, I had to be thrown from the deck of the liner into a boat already half full of women and children. You were lucky if you landed on somebody, but when the next person came down and fell on you—it was not so good. Mr. Dupont was shouting instructions to look terrified and half-fainting, but in many cases this was unnecessary. Many of the women did faint from excitement and the too realistic atmosphere. One girl fell short of the lifeboat and had to be rescued from the water. She was none the worse, however, and we were all sorry when the picture was completed.

"CALL OF THE FLESH"

Ramon Novarro's much-heralded flair for opera singing will be put to severe use for the first time in his newest musical picture, "Call of the Flesh," which will open on Sunday at the Queen's Theatre with a cast which includes Dorothy Jordan, Ernest Torrence, Nance O'Neill, Renee Adoree, Mathilde Comont and Russell Hopton.

The story, and original by Dorothy Farnum, provides Novarro with the role of a Spanish singer whose operatic success is tempered by the complications which result as the outcome of two love affairs. The star will sing "Ridi Pagliacci," one of the late Enrico Caruso's favourite arias, and "Questa o Quella" from "Rigoletto."

Too "High Brow."

In an attempt to keep the picture from being too "high-brow," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer have also included three numbers composed by Herbert Stothart and Clifford Grey, who wrote the music for "Devil May Care" and "The Rogue Song." They are "Not Good Enough For me," "Just For To-day" and "Loving Thoughts of You."

Report has it that this picture tops all of Novarro's previous talking and singing efforts, being equipped with a particularly entertaining plot, interesting characterizations and picturesque locales, which include interiors of cathedrals, a reproduction of the Madrid Opera House and scenes of provincial Spanish towns.

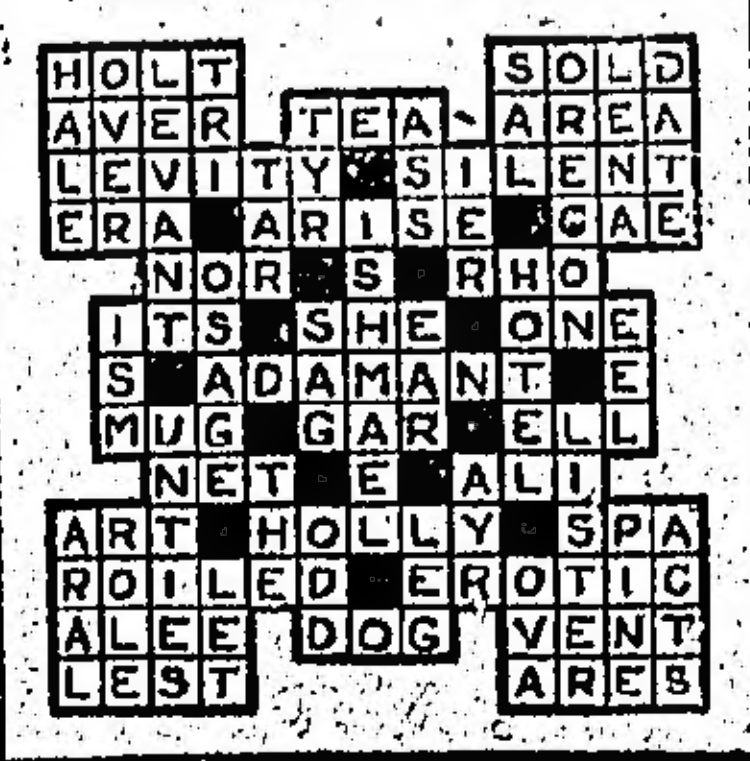
"DELIGHTFUL ROGUE."

Rita La Roy, whom Hollywood calls "the miracle girl," plays opposite Rod La Rocque in "The Delightful Rogue," the all-talking Radio Picture, now at the Central Theatre.

She won her nickname because, in seven months in pictures, she has played seven featured roles.

Miss La Roy has a footling background of five years on the legitimate stage and two years in vaudeville, principally in Canada. The titian-haired actress came to Hollywood to play an outstanding role in Cecil B. De Mille's "Dynamite." Since then she has appeared in six other features. This record for a newcomer is considered miraculous.

A. Leslie Pearce, stage director of "The Delightful Rogue," which is from the Wallace Smith story,

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

"A Woman Decides," made many exhaustive tests before he and RKO executives selected Miss La Roy for the La Rocque foil.

"MAMBA"

Jean Hersholt in the role of a rich, cruel and hated vulgarian, Eleanor Boardman in the role of an exquisite, sensitive, gently reared daughter of nobility, and Ralph Forbes in the role of a handsome young officer who loves as fiercely as he fights, stand at the three points of the triangle drama set forth in the all-talking, all-Technicolor Tiffany production, "Mamba," showing on Friday at the Central Theatre.

The story of "Mamba" is laid in an African jungle and its name comes from the mamba, the poisonous snake of that country. A poisonous reptile in human form is the man portrayed by Hersholt. When his wealth buys a cultured bride who hates him and who is wooed impulsively by a daring soldier, the romance begins. And when war brings about a mobilization of the English and German troops in New Posen and the natives start a war of their own against Hersholt, the excitement begins.

F. Schumann-Heink and John Reinhardt wrote the story of "Mamba" and Al Rogell directed. Also included in the cast are Josef Swickard, Claude Fleming, William Staunton, Hazel Jones, Arthur Stone and others. It is recorded by RCA Photophone.

**ARCHITECTURE OF
CINEMAS.****Contrast with Theatre
Acoustics.****EXPERIENCE AND RESEARCH**

In a paper on "Modern Cinema Design," read before the Royal Institute of British Architects Mr. J. R. Leathart said that since the introduction of the talking film the science of acoustics was of greater importance for the auditorium than the selection of the style for the interior decoration. Experience and research had proved that the volume of an auditorium must be kept within certain defined limits if excessive reverberation was to be avoided, and as low a figure as 120-130 cubic feet per seat had been suggested as a maximum. In practice, however, it was somewhat difficult to confine the volume to that figure, especially in cinemas with large balconies, where the height must be sufficient to prevent a crushing effect being given to the topmost seats.

To reproduce sound films as originally taken, it was desirable to eliminate house reverberations as much as possible. This could be satisfactorily accomplished by reducing the volume to within certain limits, by the use of directional loud-speaker horns, by the use of absorbers in the rear auditorium walls, and by thick carpeting on all floors with heavily upholstered seats. In addition to these precautions, care should be taken to eliminate the risk of parallel side-wall inter-reflection or flutter by absorbers either in the form of acoustic wall covering or by draping the walls with decorative banners or hangings. The fan-shaped auditorium, both in plan and section, counteracted to a great extent the tendency to acoustical imperfection, providing that the ratio of the rear auditorium width to the proscenium width was not too excessive. The increasing tendency for cinemas to "function" equally as theatres must serve as a warning that too many absorber surfaces in an auditorium would render the natural human voice and the orchestra somewhat lifeless in effect and create a tendency to flatten the tone. It was therefore imperative that expert acoustical advice should be obtained by the architect in the initial stages of his design, so that the necessary compromise could be effected between the requirements of the cinema and those of the theatre.

Referring to the advertising of films, Mr. Leathart said that there was the utmost conflict between cinema owners and their architects as to the amount of space on the front of the building which must be allocated to advertising matter. On the one hand, the claim was made that the man who ran a picture house was selling a film, entertainment, and must be allowed to advertise the fact on his building. From the architect's standpoint this necessity was admitted on principle, but he knew from bitter experience that the extent of the activities of the owner in that direction was by no means limited. It was an ironic commentary upon the whole question of publicity that the prospective picture patron

(Continued on Next Column.)

**JAN KUBELIK HATES
JAZZ.****True Music Must
Return.****CEYLON OBSERVER.**

Jan Kubelik told an interviewer recently that he was convinced that true music would come once again into its own, to the complete subjugation of jazz, which he abominated. The present phase he considered to be one of transition, and he entertained great hopes for the future when, he said, men of real creative ability would arise and compose as their own musical feelings move them to.

"There must be a return to the classics for the musical idea," he said, "but that idea will be well-shaped and dressed in still more interesting lights and colours than the classical composers could give it. There has been no decline in the average audience's desire for serious music," he continued, "so there is great hope for the future. People cannot be content with the stuff which is put before them at present. Music is struggling always towards better things. I would call jazz a parasite which took life from the great masters. It has no creative power and so it will have no continuation."

A Civilising Influence. Speaking of mechanical music, Kubelik stated that if those responsible for its production would devote their attention to serious music they might have a very good influence when they were better developed. They were making great progress, but they were still very far from being perfect.

"I believe strongly in the civilising influence of music," he said. "I think that proof of the fact that a human being is not merely a materialistic creature but part of the divine force, is found in music. I think the influence of music in the enlightenment of the mind and soul is much more important than we suppose, and we should not regard it only as an amusement."

must be stunned by flashing lights, by crudely painted scenic effects spread across the facade, perforated only to allow access to the entrance doors, and by 47-sheet posters printed in the most flamboyant colours known before he could be enticed within the building. It was, in fact, entirely unnecessary to over-advertise; but American boosting methods in the film industry were accepted as the apotheosis of publicity.

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MURDER CASE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

men knocking into it in the course of the struggle, and not purposely done to prevent the noise from penetrating upstairs. It must also be borne in mind that the accused had only three hours in which to cover eight miles to and from the scene of the murder. Could he have done it in that time, and be able to assume complete composure by 6 a.m.?

"Overwhelming Doubt."
 In conclusion, Mr. d'Almada said that there was overwhelming doubt as to the accused's guilt, and gave five points for the jury's consideration: (1) the absence of motive; (2) carelessness in the preparation for the crime; (3) unsatisfactory Crown evidence with regard to the accused's movements; (4) total absence of blood on the accused; and (5) the widow did not get more than a glimpse of the man who committed the murder.

Tau Suk-mei, the prisoner, was subjected to a long examination when he gave evidence on his own behalf. Mr. d'Almada had previously intimated that he would not open the case for the defence, but would put defendant in the box right away.

Prisoner said he was 20 years old, a native of Shanghai, and was first employed in Hong Kong at No. 3, Felix Villas. Later he went to No. 9 on No. 1 boy. The man who was afterwards murdered had then left, but came back in June as house coolie. Prisoner was recommended to No. 9 by the cook there.

Witness said that he had always been friendly with the other servants. There had been disagreements which were got over. He finally left because he had a row with the cook. It was true he had a fight with the cook. There had been two or three quarrels also, during the two years witness worked at the house.

Mr. d'Almada: Whilst you were at No. 9 did you ever see deceased's wife?—She often came to visit the house.

Did you ever have anything to do with her on those visits?—She used to be rather noisy, and I once told her not to come any more. After that she quarreled with me.

Did you tell anyone else about that?—No, but the servants all knew about it.

Woman at Kennedy Road. Witness said that after leaving No. 9 he stayed for 20 days with a friend who was a boy at a house in Peak Road. He then went as substitute boy to No. 28, Kennedy Road, and had reason to believe the job would become a permanency.

Mr. d'Almada: Whilst you were at No. 28, Kennedy Road, did you see anything of deceased's wife?

She was living there when I went, in the servants' quarters.

Did you have anything to do with her there?—Once or twice a week I used to reproach her for making a noise. That was all.

Witness added that he occasionally went to No. 9, Felix Villas, to see his old colleagues. The last occasion he spoke to the other boy (the murdered man) was at the Star Ferry in Kowloon. That was on December 1.

As regards the keys to the back quarters at No. 9, witness thought there were three. He did not take one away with him when he left, nor on any subsequent occasion.

"Went to Look at the Sky."

On the night of the murder, December 12, he went to bed between 9 and 9.30 p.m. He got up at midnight, to share some sandwiches with the others in the room. He then went back to bed, and got up again at about 6.30 a.m. He estimated the time, as the dawn was just breaking. He then went to the lavatory downstairs. He was wearing a shirt, striped trousers, and shoes, but no socks. The clothes in Court were those he wore.

Afterwards, he went into the yard, to see the time by the sky, and walked over to the kitchen, where he saw the cook. Later, the Police came, and found him in his room. They told him about the murder, and then asked the other men in the room, whether he (witness) had been seen to go out during the night. Both men said they had not seen him go out.

Mr. d'Almada: Did you at any time during the night go near Felix Villas?—No.

Did you kill this man?—No, of course not. I was asleep at No. 28 all night.

It has been suggested that you hated the deceased. Is that so?—Well, I hated him directly after we fought and after my dismissal, but afterwards we admitted it was a misunderstanding, and were friendly. I might have still had a slight grudge against him, but that was no reason for me to kill him.

"Not An Invention."

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitzroy, witness said it was possible to climb over the wall at No. 9. He had done it once himself, but at the front of the house. He did not invite the woman to 28, Kennedy Road to sleep. She came at the invitation of the regular No. 1 boy there.

Counsel: Are you quite sure that the story that you had reprimanded her for being noisy is not an invention?—It is not an invention, it is true.

She has gone into that box and sworn that she saw you at No. 9, Felix Villas, on the night of the murder. Why should she do that if it is not true?—I cannot under-

stand why, but I suppose she disliked, and even hated me.

It takes a lot of hate to swear away a man's life, doesn't it?—I cannot understand it.

Then the only reason you can put forward for her action is that you reprimanded her one time?—It might also have been because I told her not to come to No. 9, and since then her grudge may have become deeper. I suggest that her story in the witness box is a fabrication.

"Cannot Understand It."

Now, as regards 28, Kennedy Road—why did Fung Hoi, who slept in the room there, say he saw you put on your shoes and socks, if it is not true?—I don't know. There was no trouble between us. Nor was there any trouble with the other man, Chan Chung.

Chan Chung says you went out when it was perfectly dark, and that you switched off the light as you went. You say you left the light burning?—I cannot understand it.

It is also said that you went out once, came back, and went out again?—That is a fabrication.

Why did you go into the yard to see the sky? You could see the sky quite well from where you were. There was nothing in the way?—I wanted to see a broader part of the sky.

Is it not rather that you wanted the cook to see you?—No.

"Assailant Knew The Place."

The Acting Chief Justice (Mr. J. R. Wood), then questioned witness, saying that it was quite clear a man had been murdered at No. 9, Felix Villas, that night, and that the assailant had closed the door leading from the passage into the house. That proved him to be familiar with the premises.

"Do you know anyone who had a spite against deceased, and also knew the house," he asked. Witness replied in the negative.

"Do you know any reason why anyone should want to kill him?—I do not.

Was he a gambler?—He was. We used to talk about his gambling.

Did he gamble with you?—Some times, but not often. I last gambled with him when I worked there.

Did he owe you any money?—At one time, but he paid it back.

BURNS' NIGHT.

DINNER TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY.

The Robert Burns' Dinner, organised yearly by the Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society, will be held in Messrs. Lane, Crawfords, on Saturday (January 24) at 8 p.m. Members intending being present are requested to send in their names to Mr. E. M. Bryden, Joint Hon. Secretary c/o Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

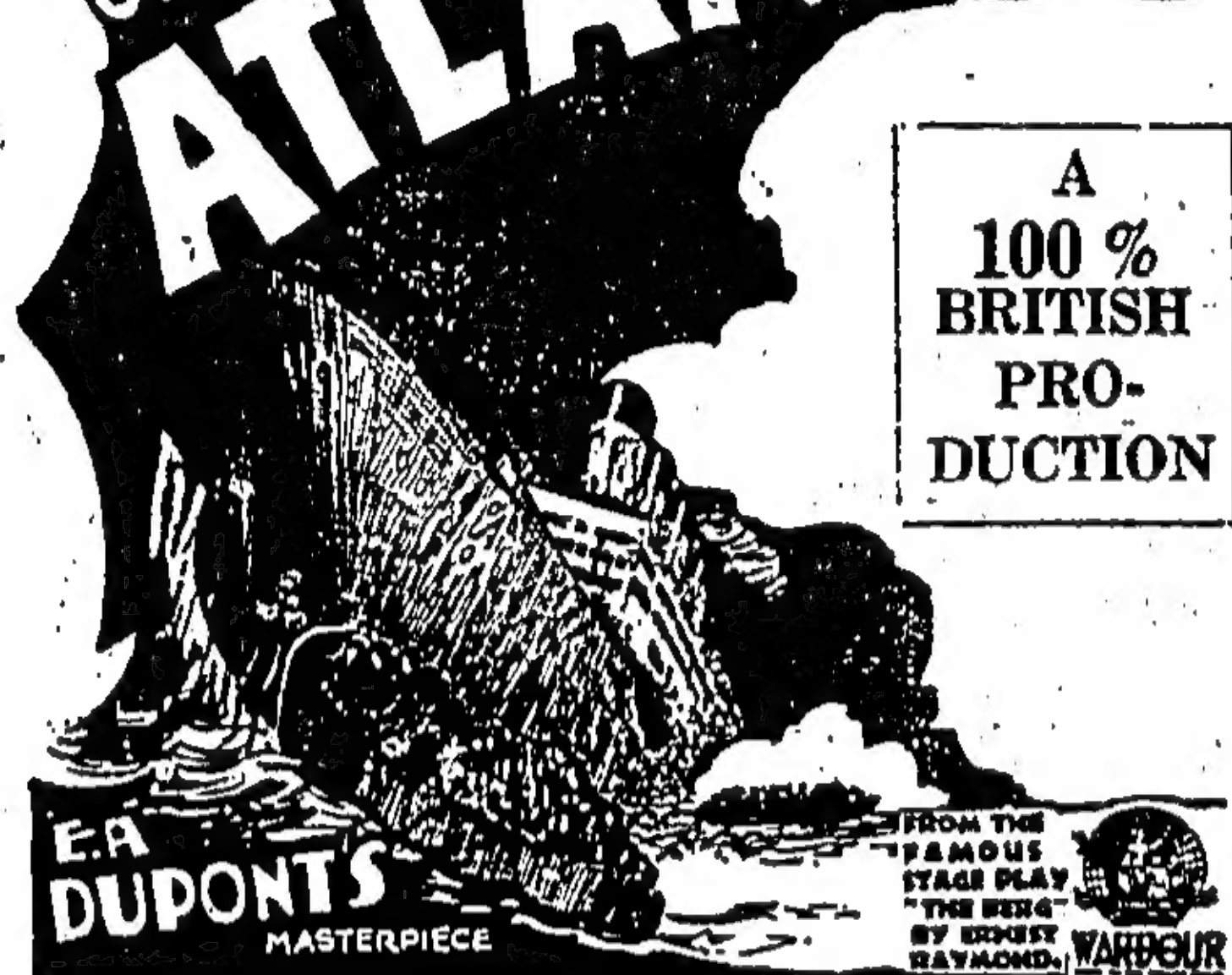
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